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Diplomatic Relations With FRG Established

AU151045 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1020 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Tirana—After 3 years of negotiations the FRG and Albania have agreed to establish diplomatic relations.

This was agreed upon today in Tirana through the signing of a protocol which will, however, be published only after the official approval by the two governments.

Albania has been trying for some time to free itself from its self-chosen isolation and to establish relations with Western states.

Commentary on Relations With SFRY, Greece

AU141854 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] We now give an ATA commentary entitled "Belgrade Takes the Side of Greek Reaction in Objecting to the Revocation of the State of War With Albania."

The revocation of the state of war with Albania on the part of the Greek Government has been considered everywhere from a positive angle. This act of Papandreou's Government was welcomed not only by the Greek and Albanian peoples, but by the whole of progressive world opinion, as a constructive act working toward harmony and peace among peoples.

Only rightist Greek circles opposed it, just as they oppose every step which brings peoples together and creates amity among them. This is not to be wondered at.

What is quite incomprehensible is the position of Yugoslav propaganda, which takes the side of Greek reaction, and comments upon this event with frank (?malevolence). This attitude is all the more surprising when, as is well known, Yugoslavia has issued an initiative for a meeting of the foreign ministers of Balkan countries which, according to Yugoslavia, would create an atmosphere of mutual trust and good-neighborliness in the Balkans. But is it not contradictory, and is there not a radical difference between these pretensions to Balkan cooperation and Belgrade's negative standpoint toward such a highly important event as the revocation of the state of war with Albania, an event which strengthens the basis for good-neighborliness and friendly cooperation between two neighboring countries? What does Belgrade want: good-neighborliness, peace, and cooperation among the Balkan peoples, or quarrels, tension, and misunderstanding? Why should Belgrade want Albania and Greece to be at war? Whom does the Yugoslav attitude serve—the countries of the Balkans or the superpowers, the peoples of the Balkans, or those who seek [words indistinct] like a powder keg?

Army Daily on Results of Honecker FRG Visit
AU141215 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 12 Sep 87 p 3

[Ivan Undzhiev article: "Necessary and Useful Dialogue"]

[Text] The internationalization of dialogue and other forms of cooperation among states is a characteristic feature of the new tendencies in international relations. This was stressed again in this week's Moscow press conference on the preparations of the USSR delegation to the 42d UN General Assembly, given by Vladimir Petrovskiy, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs. Indeed, how could one put into effect the concept of a comprehensive system of equal security for all nations, proposed by the USSR and the other socialist countries, if there is no constructive cooperation among the states. In this context we can assess the GDR-FRG summit dialogue that took place this week as necessary and useful.

The visit of Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, to Bonn, was awaited with justified interest. This was not only because the visit had been postponed several times as a result of the actions of the reactionary forces in the FRG, forces not interested in further normalizing relations between the two German states, but above all because to a certain extent one can draw conclusions about the general climate of the European continent on the basis of GDR-FRG relations. History has assigned the GDR-FRG border the role of a unique watershed between two worlds with opposite sociopolitical systems. The memory of the numerous provocations against the GDR, organized by imperialism, is still fresh. In essence, these provocations were directed against the whole socialist system. It would be naive to think that today there is no longer any tension and that the forces of revenge and war have totally given up. However, at the same time we must also evaluate the possibilities of avoiding confrontation in this part of central Europe, where a substantial part of the forces of the two opposing military-political alliances are concentrated, and thus prevent the kindling of a future destructive military conflict.

We can objectively say that such possibilities do exist. It is toward strengthening these possibilities that GDR initiatives such as the proposal to create a nuclear-free corridor and its numerous foreign policy steps are aimed. All these initiatives are the expression of a principled and consistent peace-loving course, whose peel is fully consonant with the requirements of the new thinking. Without underestimating the importance of developing inter-German relations, it is toward this goal that Comrade Honecker's visit to the FRG was subordinated.

One is pleased to note that in the joint communique on the talks the two leaders agreed that war must never again start from German territory, and that German territory must be a source of peace. Such a position facilitates the development of relations which could become a stabilizing factor in establishing constructive relations between East and West, and gives a positive impetus to peaceful cooperation and dialogue in Europe and on a larger scale. The communique underlines the willingness of the two countries, within the framework of the alliances to which they belong, to adhere to a policy of reducing tension and securing peace, as well as dialogue and long-range cooperation. The removal of U.S. and Soviet missiles with a range of over 500 km is mentioned as a factor that will increase stability and security in Europe and Asia, and the influence of an appropriate missile agreement on the East-West relations as a whole is positively evaluated.

We hope that those positive formulations will not only remain on paper, but will become guidance for a constructive and peace-loving policy. This is so because practice will inevitably subject these formulations to the test. The issue of the FRG Pershing-1A missiles, for example, is awaiting a solution.

Zhivkov Greets Ethiopia on National Day
AU140859 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Sep 87 pp 1,6

[Greeting message by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, to Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, on Ethiopia's national holiday—Revolution Day.]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, has sent the following message to Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria I greet you most cordially on your country's national holiday—Revolution Day.

We are happy to note that the Ethiopian revolution constantly strengthens. With the heavy toll of precious casualties Ethiopia overcame the attempts of internal and international reaction to divert it from the selected road of socialist restructuring. An important stage of your country's development ended with the all-people's referendum and the adoption of the first people's Constitution, and was crowned by the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic. This remarkable event, implemented under the leadership of the Workers Party of Ethiopia is an important, historical victory of all progressive and democratic forces and the entire Ethiopian people.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly value Ethiopia's role in strengthening the all-African unity, its constructive policy in the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations, and its contribution to the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and for world peace, disarmament, and social progress.

With a sense of deep satisfaction we note the ascending progress of Bulgarian-Ethiopian relations, which are developing in total accordance with the 1980 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. I take this pleasant opportunity to express our confidence that relations between the BCP and the Workers Party of Ethiopia, and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia will strengthen and develop for the benefit of our frieqgy countries in the interest of world peace and international understanding.

I wish you, dear Comrade Mengistu, the Workers Party of Ethiopia, and the heroic Ethiopian people even greater successes in constructing a new life.

French CGT Delegation Begins Talks 14 Sep

AU141913 Sofia BTA in English 1737 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 14 (BTA)—Mr. Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, assessed highly the relations between the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the Confederation Generale du Travail (CGT) of France. These relations go beyond the communication between two trade union centrals, said he during his talk with Mr. Henri Krasucki, secretary general of CGT. The bilateral contacts developed especially actively during the recent 15 years. The intensive dialogue on different levels opened new possibilities for the development of unified positions and unified actions on different important problems of the cooperation between the trade unions in Europe and in the world. The two trade unions take active participation in bilateral and multilateral initiatives devoted to the struggle for peace and disarmament.

At the talks which started here today, between the two trade union centrals, Mr. Petur Dyulgerov dwelled in detail on the restructuring underway in this country in all spheres of life, and on the role and tasks of trade unions in this process.

At the talks, which will continue tomorrow, the two sides will discuss the possibilities for further activation of contacts between the two trade unions.

Joint PDRY Cultural Agreement Signed 14 Sep

AU141921 Sofia BTA in English 1819 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 14 (BTA)—Led by the desire to develop and strengthen their cultural and scientific relations, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen will activate their cooperation in the intellectual sphere in the next years. The prospects of these relations are reflected in the plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries for the 1987-1989 period, which was signed here today. The document envisages an increase in the number of Yemeni students training in Bulgarian higher schools, post graduate students and other specialists will raise their qualification in this country.

Representatives of science, education and culture will take part in conferences and symposiums, organized by the two countries. Advance will be marked in the exchange of music and folk groups, films. The relations between the information institutes, between newspapers and magazines will also be activated.

During his visit to this country Mr. Mohammad Ahmad Jirghum, minister of culture and information of the PDR of Yemen, was received by Mr. Georgi Yordanov, minister of culture, science and education of Bulgaria. They discussed the possibilities for widening of the cooperation in science, culture and education.

Internal Affairs Celebrates Anniversary

AU141909 Sofia BTA in English 1744 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 14 (BTA)—The 43rd anniversary of the establishing of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was celebrated here today at a ceremonial meeting.

In his report Mr. Ivan Dimitrov, deputy minister of internal affairs and director of the People's Militia, dwelled in detail on the restructuring of society which has started in Bulgaria and viewed the new tasks set by the July plenum of the CC of the BCP, 1987, before the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Widening of democracy and consolidation of self governing socialist organizations, transferring of socialist property for management to the working people, enhancement of the role of municipalities, the publicity in connection with the innovative processes require new approaches, new thinking and actions in the entire activity of the ministry. Every employee has to support unreservedly progress, and to struggle mercilessly against irresponsibility and red tape.

Observers Attend NATO Exercises in FRG
LD131824 Prague CTK in English 1630 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 13 (CTK)—Czechoslovak observers are attending NATO military exercises in the FRG in harmony with the document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Foreign observers were invited to exercises of troops from the FRG, the USA, Belgium and France, code-named Goldener Lowe, on September 13-17 and exercises of troops from the FRG, the USA, Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium and France code-named Certain Strike on September 14-25.

Commentary Views Honecker Trip to FRG
AU141816 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 87 p 7

[Jan Kovarik commentary in the "We comment" column: "Contributing Toward Understanding in Europe"]

[Text] The official visit of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the FRG has ended. The significance of this event, as of other such events, greatly transcends the framework of bilateral contacts. The meeting between the FRG chancellor and the chairman of the GDR State Council on FRG soil (held after long and careful preparations and several postponements) was important because of the very fact that it took place.

In spite of Bonn's declaring that it was a "normal working meeting," one cannot ignore that this was the first such meeting in the FRG. To a certain extent, the top GDR representative's reception in the FRG indicates a more realistic approach on the part of the Bonn coalition to such a significant issue of European security as the relations between the two German states. That, too, was why both East and West focused their attention on Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG.

If Erich Honecker's trip to the Rhine was the culmination of FRG-GDR relations to date, then a look into the past is instructive. In looking back, one cannot ignore the Western countries' irritated reaction to 7 October 1949, when (after the emergence of the FRG) the foundations were laid for the GDR. This was a totally new quality in the history of the German people, signifying the establishment of a workers' and peasants' state on German soil. From its very beginning, the GDR' policy was characterized by consistent implementation of the "three Ds"—de-Nazification, demilitarization, and democratization.

The growth of the GDR's authority could not be halted even by the so-called Hallstein Doctrine, which presents the FRG as the "only representative of German interests" and which threatens to break off diplomatic contacts with any state that establishes diplomatic relations with the GDR. This doctrine has suffered a fiasco, and other similar doctrinfes which the FRG still continues to apply to the GDR will suffer a similar fate. Imperialism has had no success with provocations such as the counterrevolutionary attempt in 1953; and 8 years later the GDR replied to the war psychosis fanned around West Berlin by securing its borders.

The quadripartite agreement on West Berlin in 1971, the treaty on the foundations of GDR-FRG relations 1 year later, and the admittance of both German states to the United Nations in 1973 have all confirmed that only realistic views can lead Europe forward, to the Final Act of Helsinki which bears the signatures of both German states. At the time of the Honecker visit, the paper *Koelner Stadt-Anzeiger* wrote that both Kohl and the CDU have drawn the necessary consequences from the existence of two German states, have stepped over their own shadows, and made the visit a reality. However, it must be openly stated that official Bonn still refuses to speak of two German states, calling them "two states within Germany." Why does it do this? Obviously it wants to emphasize the untenable thesis claiming that "the German Empire continues to exist within the borders of 1937, even if it is incapable of action at the moment." However, the whole world knows that this Empire went up in flames in the World War II.

The FRG is just as fussy about the discussion of mutual relations with the GDR by the foreign ministers:

The GDR, it claims, is not a foreign country for the FRG, and relations between the two are "intra-German" relations.

However, life continues its course regardless of such obstructions, and demands that one look truth in the eye and not walk a tightrope or beat about the bush. It is detrimental for the international atmosphere to cast doubts on postwar realities and to keep illusions alive.

The FRG and GDR are situated on the divide between socialism and capitalism, on the border between the Warsaw and NATO pacts, in places with the greatest concentration of arms on our continent. That is why the stand the two states maintain on the disarmament issue and on the demand to remove nuclear arms from Europe is of the utmost importance. Here the difference between Berlin and Bonn is very evident. The GDR supports the efforts to conclude a Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of nuclear arms as soon as possible, offering its own territory for the establishment of a zone free of nuclear and chemical arms. On the other hand, the FRG is delaying the adoption of the above agreement, under the pretext of alleged "Eastern supremacy," and rejecting outright the idea of a zone free of nuclear and chemical arms.

The FRG, together with the GDR, has signed the declaration that "never again may the conflagration of war emerge from German soil." Nations therefore justly expect the FRG to draw corresponding conclusions from this, as was done by the GDR. Nobody can ever rid the present Bonn coalition of its historical responsibility.

Czechoslovakia has a specific place on the map of Europe: It borders on both German states. We have had relations of good-neighborliness and alliance with the GDR since 1949. Our two countries cooperate closely within the framework of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. We have repeatedly stressed that we are vitally interested in having calm not only on our northern borders, but also on our western borders, interwoven by the threads of cooperation. That is why we are also developing increasingly intensive relations with the FRG, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. That is why we give great weight to everything that has contributed toward understanding between the two states and to the security of Europe in the course of the FRG-GDR summit meeting. Equal rights and respect for the independence and autonomy of the other side in both domestic and foreign affairs—these principles, which are anchored in the joint communique, are among the principles of the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems. There is no other way toward constructive cooperation in Europe and in the world. This is the direction in which consolidating European security and halting feverish armament lie. And in this spirit the Bonn talks were good news in our times.

Ministry Spokesman on UN General Assembly

LD141829 Prague CTK in English 1554 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 14 (CTK)—"Czechoslovakia considers it its main task at the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly to help assert new political thinking in all spheres of international life", spokesman of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry Dusan Rovensky has said in connection with the opening of the U.N. General Assembly tomorrow.

"Together with other socialist states, Czechoslovakia will strive for giving priority to the proposal for creating a comprehensive system of international peace and security", he stressed.

The session will be attended by delegations of 159 states and will last till mid-December. Its highly urgent task is to help activate the international community in the interest of averting the threat of nuclear war, achieving progress in disarmament and creating conditions for the development of broad international cooperation.

The results of the U.N. General Assembly session should give new impulses to the concept of general security in all spheres of international relations, i.e. military, political, economic, humanitarian and ecological, and help open the process of its gradual realization with the involvement of many states as well as the United Nations itself.

Czechoslovakia will put main emphasis on the creation of security by means of disarmament, as it was set forth by the long-term and concrete program of liquidation of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass annihilation by the end of the century presented by the Soviet Union on January 1, 1986, and developed by further Soviet initiatives and joint proposals of the socialist states.

In debates on hotbeds of tension and crisis situations, the Czechoslovak delegation will actively strive for solving all disputes and conflicts among states by political means with unconditional respect for the right of every state to freely decide the way of its development.

In the economic sphere, it will concentrate on the questions of ensuring international economic security which represents an important factor of peaceful coexistence and cooperation of states with different social systems. Czechoslovakia will also actively help strengthen the prestige of the United Nations and its role in international relations, Dusan Rovensky emphasized.

Bilak, Chnoupek Receive Austrian Official

LD142209 Prague CTK in English 1856 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 14 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak received here today Chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Austrian parliament Peter Jankowitsch.

The two representatives exchanged views on the present international situation and discussed the possibilities of further development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

Later in the day, chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Austrian Parliament Peter Jankowitsch was received by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Hungarian Deputy Premier Pays Visit

Talks with Strougal

LD120354 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, today received Judit Csehak, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, in Hrzan Palace in Prague. They examined a broad range of issues concerning Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation. They noted that the extent and number of contacts along cultural, educational, and health service lines correspond to the needs of both countries and markedly broaden the level of their traditional, friendly cooperation. At the same time, they pointed to the particular role played by culture and art and the necessity to promote and coordinate nontraditional approaches and concrete acts of reciprocity.

Meets with Colotka

LD120359 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Hungarian Deputy Premier Judit Csehak, who arrived this afternoon in Slovakia in the course of her friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia, has been received in Bratislava by Slovak Premier Peter Colotka. In

a cordial talk, they assessed with satisfaction the current dynamic development of all-around Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation, pointing out at the same time still untapped possibilities for its further development.

Husak Discusses Upcoming SFRY Visit

LD141841 Prague CTK in English 1639 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 14 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak today received three Yugoslav journalists and gave them an interview before his visit to Yugoslavia in the second half of this month.

The journalists were Mladen Arnautovic and Savo Bosanc, editor-in-chief and Prague correspondent of the *Tanjug* news agency respectively, and Samuel Ceman, responsible editor of the Slovak weekly *Hlas Lidu* published in Yugoslavia.

In his cordial friendly talk with the journalists Gustav Husak stressed the importance he attached to his forthcoming visit as an important step toward all-round development of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav cooperation in the political, economic and other spheres.

Havlin Addresses Rally on Disarmament

LD122114 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 12 (CTK)—"Our today's peace rally is part of the peace marches organized by the peace movement of Czechoslovakia, the GDR, West Germany and Austria, carrying the name of prominent politician and statesman, murdered Swedish Premier Olaf Palme", Josef Havlin, secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, told a peace rally in Trocnov, south Bohemia, today.

Many inhabitants of Czechoslovakia and peace activists from the GDR, Norway, West Germany, Austria and the Soviet Union took part in today's Olof Palme Peace March from the town of Borovany to Trocnov in south Bohemia.

Josef Havlin stressed that Olof Palme strove for cooperation of all mankind's progressive and democratic forces and for peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The only way out of the existing state of a permanent war danger is to freeze nuclear arsenals, halt the development of space-based weapons and start the reduction of other accumulated weapons and military material, the Czechoslovak representative stressed, adding that peaceloving nations of the whole world see a great hope in the current Soviet-American discussions in Geneva which are undoubtedly a result of the consistent Soviet peace initiative.

Czechoslovakia will use all means and possibilities to contribute most effectively to the realization and further strengthening of the great peace prospect, he underlined.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic unequivocally supports the Soviet proposals for a total liquidation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000, Josef Havlin continued, and supported the voices calling for the removal of 72 Pershing-1A missiles from the West German territory.

Czechoslovakia welcomes the recent statement by Helmut Kohl but is aware of the fact that the road from words to deeds will be complicated, he stressed.

The 17th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party set very demanding tasks for the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, e.g. the acceleration of the economic and social development—a line which paves the road toward further economic, social and cultural progress.

A higher stand of living of the Czechoslovak people, the strengthening of the country's international position and the support for world progress belong to concrete targets which are to be reached in the next few years, Josef Havlin pointed out.

More than 15,000 participants in the peace rally in Trocnov approved a resolution supporting millions of people of all continents calling for a world without nuclear weapons within this century. "We support unequivocally the peace proposals of the Soviet Union, socialist states and progressive governments. We support the effort to create a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe", the resolution stressed.

Technological Development Discussed

LD120233 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] A meeting today of the federal government discussed specific measures and tasks of the central bodies for implementing the conclusions of the fifth session of the CPCZ Central Committee on speeding up the development of science and technology in our national economy. According to these measures, in the context of tackling the structural changes, deeper involvement in socialist economic integration and developing the profile of the Czechoslavak economy, work will be speeded up on prognoses and long-term prospects for socioeconomic development based on the strategy of speeding up the socioeconomic development of society and Czechoslovakia's active participation in working out the concept for the international division of labor between the CEMA member-states for the next 15-20 years. In the measures it adopted, the government instructed the relevant industrial sectors to draw up and gradually put into effect structural changes and a narrowing-down of their production program, which is one of the overriding prerequisites for the further development of the national economy, for speeding up product innovation, making use of new techniques and technology, and concentrating efforts and resources on research, development, and expansion of production in the most progressive fields.

The aim of the adopted measures is to speed up the modernization of engineering and electrical engineering

production, and to work out a program for their development, including the conclusion of agreements with the CEMA states on the possibilities for production specialization and cooperation up to the year 2000. They envisage the expansion of direct relations between Czechoslovak organizations and those in other CEMA states, and the deepening of effective economic, scientific and technical contacts, including the establishment of joint ventures with part of the capital provided by Western firms. Eighty percent of investment in the engineering and electrical engineering industries is to be channeled into machinery and equipment, and in this context it is vital to make full use of opportunities for importing modern machinery and equipment from the Soviet Union. An analysis will be made of the technical and economic standard and the degree of necessity of investment projects. Projects that do not meet the needs of the effective development of the national economy or the expected structural changes in the national economy will not be initiated. This means that already-initiated but ineffective projects are to be stopped, and in 1987-88 some 15-20 percent of newly initiated construction projects will be postponed. The construction of new buildings will be authorized only after multi-shift use of existing capacities, which will lead to a greater concentration of investment into progressive sectors. At least 50 percent of the funds allotted for already-initiated investment projects in the processing industry will be channeled into reconstruction and modernization, mostly of machinery and equipment.

The industrial branches must make more marked progress in modernizing the housing stock. The possibility is being assessed of expanding the construction of housing in Prague in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, of stabilizing costs for housing construction, of reducing the annual consumption of heat, of improving the design of external claddings and roofs of housing developments, and of improving the spatial and aesthetic design of apartments.

A comprehensive analysis is to be made of the contribution and structure of basic and applied research facilities. The level of equipment of research institutes is to be improved with modern instrumentation, with priority being given to workplaces tackling the priority areas of the development of science and technology. The orientation for the purchase of licenses is being channeled primarily into those fields for whose development we have the necessary conditions, and which can make a significant contribution to improving the effectiveness of the export of Czechoslovak products. Capacities of pre-production stages, whereever deliveries of progressive technology for automation, construction, and design are being decided on, will be strengthened so that up to 1990 at least 2,000 such workplaces will be built. Scientific-technological development is of first-rate significance for further development of the society and the national economy, and the fulfillment of tasks, set to the central organs and institutions toward its speeding up will be consistently monitored by the government.

The government discussed in detail the protection and improvement of the living environment in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The program includes, above all, halting and reducing water and air pollution and limiting solid waste by building the necessary ecological projects. The knowledge that emerged from a check-up has demonstrated that the tasks of the Eighth 5-year plan, set for the protection of water cleanliness, are not being fulfilled as set out, which does not lead toward the desired improvement of the living environment. In more than one third of ecological building projects, comprised in the state program, the deadlines of opening and finishing the work have not been adhered to.

Thirty-six significant investment items have been left out of the 5-year plan. They have often been replaced by building projects with smaller ecological contributions and even by actions that do not belong to the ecological sphere. The sources of water pollution are being eliminated only at random. This is being illustrated by the ecological situation in the territory of Prague where 40 percent of waste waster is not being cleaned biologically, which limits the utilization of waste water for agricultural irrigation.

After assessing the control report, the government strictly reminded the management of the central organs and enterprises of the first-rate significance of the comprehensive improvement of the living environment and adopted measures for doing away with shortcomings and improving the situation in the ecological sphere.

In harmony with the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and with restructuring of the economic mechanism, the government discussed the policies of commercial principles and territorial targets of Czechoslovak foreign travel. The principles stress that foreign travel has significant political, educational, recreational, and health functions and that it has become an inseparable part of Czechoslovak foreign relations. According to the adopted principles, which take into account changes in the world and eliminate certain old stipulations, stress will be placed on the development of efficient forms of foreign travel.

They also emphasize the task of quality of work of travel agencies of group travel, as well as in granting various services to potential travelers at home, as well as to visitors from abroad. The principles take into account the fact that, according to the potential of the national economy and the resources created by active foreign travel, trips abroad by our citizens will continue to be expanded, the report from the session of the federal government said.

Lenart Speaks on Restructuring

LD140122 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] [Announcer] The congress of the Socialist Union of Youth in Slovakia ended in Bratislava today. Among those who spoke in the debate today was Jozef Lenart,

member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. In his speech, he recalled the significance of the time in which the highest assembly of the youth union in Slovakia was taking place. Our society, he said, has entered a new period when we have exhausted the possibilities of extensive development and when we are going over to comprehensive intensification. There is no other way. Our Communist Party is answering in a creative manner the challenge of the time. In this connection, Comrade Lenart explained the main projections in the development of Slovakia up to the end of the current milleneum in which the restructuring of the economic mechanism would play the main role. Comrade Lenart had this to say on this task, which is currently debated a great deal:

[Begin Lenart recording] The steps now being carried out in the restructuring of the economic mechanism are aimed at deepening socialist democracy not only in the economy but in our society in general. The strengthening of responsibility and of the independence of work teams arising from it has become in effect the material base of self-administration. It should be a stimuli for members of the teams that should develop into a situation under which it would not be only a few who would be working hard while carrying the others but that the number of those who are working hard would prevail and that a stern struggle would be waged against those who are being carried.

One also needs to see such issues like, for instance, the role of teams in appointing leading officials. I do not want to predict how foremen or directors will be elected or appointed and the like. But one thing is certain: collectives will bear much greater responsibility for their leading officials, for directors, and from this will follow that both technology and the economy will have to derive a far greater authority from the trust that will be extended to them. There cannot be vote-taking about technology. One can hardly vote about economic laws.

We know where anarchistic tendencies of a risky nature lead. Accidents happen frequently because technological discipline is not observed. There cannot be a kind of anarchistic, voluntarist attitude about whether hygenic regulations should be observed in kitchens or not. They must be observed. They cannot be the subject of vote-taking. This certainly also applies to atomic power plants. The lessons of Chernobyl remind us that besides the development of democracy in politics and in other spheres, in the sphere of social management, in the sphere of criticism and openess, it is necessary at the same time to put into the forefront technological discipline, I would say the dictatorship of science. [Applause] It means democracy for the people and dictatorship of science.

At issue are not only collectives in the economic area but also collectives of our villages and towns in which case at issue are collectives of people as citizens and joint rulers of their country. In this connection I believe that it is necessary to involve young people, deputies, in all areas, either in the national committees or in legislative bodies, and in general to involve young people in all areas where they are or where they will have to be entrusted with serious tasks in the coming period. Here the union of youth should play a more self-administrative and more responsible function than it has been playing up to now. In other words, not only to wait, not only to point out, but also to engage oneself for the work in hand, for the cause.

We are facing a challenging task in carrying out this entire social restructuring in our country. We expect that the restructuring will bring dynamism into the development in all aspects. It will bring this dynamism because it is in the very interest of all social groups, all classes, and generations of all nations and nationalities.

We are not inventing restructuring. Restructuring is the product of necessity. It has to take place. The important thing is for the youth to set their sails in the right direction and in good time, for them to orient themselves correctly. This is a guarantee of success.

This is a historic opportunity to apply energy and assert talents and capabilities and to fulfill aspirations and hopes—not in everything and not by everyone, but the key issue is to make a breakthrough. It is necessary to seek them; it is necessary to discuss them and conduct polemics, and it is necessary to find them and when we find them and agree to them it is necessary to realize and implement this new program. [sentence as heard] This seeking feature of the present society in the socialist world contains in itself many interesting things, it contains within itself a great deal of romanticism. This is close to young people and I believe that we are living in such a period in which we, the older ones, can only envy you. One should not succumb for instance to illusions but it is decisively necessary for us to firmly grasp these changes, this restructuring, in our hands so that people, their progressiveness, their equipment with science, crystallized policy, and civic, honorable attitudes would assert themselves. There is a greater need for perseverence and determination to push through the right cause. After all, many of our programs are often handicapped by the fact that we are unable to bring them to their conclusion. This does not mean to push through dogmatically what will prove to be weak and ailing as we go along. It is necessary to continuously correct them.

The present young generation, I believe it is like the young generation in the Slovak National Uprising, like the young generation in February 1948, in the period of industrialization, collectivization, in the period of expansion of education and culture in our country, is also entering today such a revolutionary struggle for new changes and great advancement in our society. And today, too, it is necessary for the young generation to be truly the very core of the pioneers of the new society.

The issue now is for the youth union to systematically increase the attractiveness of their work, to be a representative of the young generation, and for the union of

youth to be at the same time a joint organizer of meeting the interests and needs of the young generation. It is necessary toward this end to seek new methods, news ways. You are inventive enough. You have good imaginations. Therefore, seek and you will surely find. I am convinced that the present young generation will successfully fulfill their tasks to prepare themselves for this period and that it will elevate our Slovakia onto a new high degree and will multiply its contribution to our socialist homeland. [Applause] [end recording]

[Announcer] We have acquianted you with some ideas from the speech delivered by Comrade Jozef Lenart delivered at the congress of the Socialist Union of Youth in Slovakia.

New 'Directive' on Admitting Party Members

AU091930 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Sep 87 p 2

[Jan Medved article: "What Matters Is the Quality of Party Ranks"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Concern for the development and improvement of the members' base is among the key and crucial areas of the CPCZ' activity. The third session of its Central Committee after each congress is devoted to this problem and related issues. [passage omitted] The duty to see to the improvement of the members' base and its revolutionary profile and to combine this concern with the meeting of set targets stems from the Leninist principles of the party's structure and work. Moreover, even today, we are strongly reminded of this duty by the conclusions contained in the Lessons Drawn from the Crisis Development in the Party and Society Since the 13th CPCZ Congress. [passage omitted]

Since the middle of this year, following up on the CPCZ Statutes approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the Resolution of the Third Session of the CPCZ Central Committee, a new directive has been in force governing the admission of candidates for membership and of members of the CPCZ. It brings together all the good experiences and findings from this sphere of the party's activity as well principles from similar previous directives — of 1962, 1971, and 1972 — that have acquitted themselves well. The directive places emphasis especially on the political and qualitative viewpoints of admission of members and candidates for membership in the party, on the close linkage between the shaping of party ranks and the fulfillment of key, crucial political, economic, and social tasks. It stresses that the quality of the selection, education, and other forms of preparation of young people for admission as candidates and of candidates for admission as party members is a very important factor that has an everyday impact on the results of the party organizations' work. It directs attention to the admission of young people from the sphere of material production, of young people who have prerequisites for the development of political work, command authority in their collective, and possess the moral qualities of a citizen of the socialist society. The directive raises to a new level the responsibility of primary party organizations for a thorough evaluation of the political, professional, and moral qualities of those admitted and their duty not to ignore in making their decision on admission the opinion of the work collective in which the admitted candidate or party member worked, or will work. The responsibility of guarantors for their candidates is also being enhanced. Thereby, the practice that has become established in some organizations of a single party member acting as guarantor for 4 to 5 candidate members and having consequently having no time to look after even one of them should finally be abandoned.

The directive also stipulates the tasks and the responsibility of district and municipal district party committees, which confirm the decisions of members' meetings on the admission of members and candidate members. "The primary party organization will forward the application for admission that has been approved by the members' meeting to the district (municipal district, city) party committee for confirmation; the presidium of the district (municipal district, city) party committee will then discuss the submitted proposal, if possible in the presence of the person to be admitted. The confirmation should not be a formal affair and an assigned representative of the district committee should have a personal talk with the proposed candidate on the rights and duties embodied in the party statutes," the directive says.

Questions of individual work with candidates, young, and older communists are becoming increasingly relevant. The question of how this work should evolve further is coming to the foreground particularly in the present stage of our socialist development, in connection with enhancing the role of communists in speeding up socioeconomic development, restructuring the economic mechanism, and meeting other tasks. The answer to it is clear: This work must be rid of formalism, stereotypes, and administrative approaches and, above all, it must be linked with the key tasks of the strategy of accelerating our socioeconomic development, with the growth of the party's leading role, and with party members' exemplary conduct. By meeting these conditions we will also fill with deeds the letters of the new directive.

Jakes Explains Economic Restructuring

LD142159 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] In Prague today Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met with representatives of production organizations, foreign trade enterprises, banks, and research and theoretical bodies about topical issues of our economy with emphasis on the draft bill on state enterprises. He explained the bill in detail and extensively analyzed some findings from the discussion. He stressed that the way to achieve the strategic target of accelerating our society's socioeconomic development is, first and foremost, utilization of the capacities of science and technology. He said what is at issue is a practical link between

socialism and the scientific and technical revolution. He described the acceleration of socioeconomic development as a task of truly historical significance and pointed out that the draft bill on state enterprise is one of the components of restructuring which cannot be discussed on its own. This is why it was presented for wide discussion so that people could express their views on it, so that they could find for themselves that the essence of the restructuring of the economic mechanism is a correct way.

Honecker, USSR's Yazov Discuss Cooperation

LD141344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1137 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep ADN—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central committee, chairman of the GDR State Council and National Defense Council, today received for friendly talks Army General Dmitriy Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who is currently visiting the GDR.

He was accompanied by Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army General Aleksey Lizichev, chief of the USSR Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The USSR defense minister conveyed greetings from CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, which Erich Honecker warmly reciprocated.

The parties held an intensive exchange of opinion on the international situation and the further deepening of cooperation between the fraternal parties, states, and armies in the interest of securing peace and socialist achievements.

In this context, the general secretary briefed his interlocutors on the results of his official visit to the FRG and underlined its significance for relations between both German states as well as for improving the international situation, particularly in Central Europe.

The GDR working people and soldiers are firmly resolved, Erich Honecker stressed, to fill the comprehensive peace and disarmament program decided by the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. True to the resolutions of the 11th SED congress, the German workers' and peasants' state will honor its commitment to help fulfill the coordinated foreign, security, and military policies of the Warsaw Defense Coalition.

The GDR's policy of results orientated dialogue and cooperation. The 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is a significant occasion for GDR citizens to make a worthy contribution to securing peace and strengthening socialism's position in the world.

The USSR defense minister pointed out the allied forces's responsibility toward the peace policy, and reported on the Soviet Army and Navy's efforts and achievements to fulfill the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Touching on the commitedly defensive nature of socialist military doctrine, he described the prevention of both a nuclear or conventional war as the prime matter of concern of the soldiers of socialism. The USSR's forces will constantly continue to fulfill their mission of maintaining peace honorably in this spirit.

Taking part in the meeting, which was held in a friendly and open atmosphere, were the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Army Gen. Heinz Kessler, national defense minister; Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee secretary; Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the main staff of the National People's Army; and Colonel General Horst Bruenner, chief of the National People's Army political main administration. Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander-in-chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany attended the meeting.

Soviet Delegation Visits Leipzig Fair

LD110618 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 9 Sep (ADN)—The Soviet Government delegation led by Boris Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, which is in the GDR for the Leipzig Autumn Fair, had cordial meetings with workers from the Meuselwitz machine works and scientists from the Academy Institute for Biotechnology in Leipzig today. The Soviet guests were accompanied by Dr Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary in the Ministry of Science and Technology. [passage omitted] Boris Tolstykh described the work of the employees in the GDR machine-tool sector and the scientists at the Leipzig Institute for Biotechnology as an important contribution in the fulfillment of the national economic tasks of the two countries. He emphasized that collaboration and specialization in these two important areas for the development of high technologies would be gaining in significance in the future.

Trade Agreements with USSR, PRC, Nicaragua

AU111809 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Sep 87 p 7

[Text] An agreement was concluded at the Leipzig Fair on Wednesday between the GDR Schiffscommerz foreign trade enterprise and Sudoimport on the delivery of nine ships to the Soviet Union, including ro-ro type multi-purpose freighters and ocean chain-and-bucket-excavators. Other agreements with the USSR stipulate that the GDR will export newspaper and offset printing machines and 76,500 telescopic cylinders. In addition the Textilcommerz foreign trade enterprise will import worsted wool from Italy. An agreement on the delivery of corn, coarse soybean meal, and soybeans in 1988 was concluded with the PRC. Agricultural machinery, utility vehicles, pesticides, and construction materials will be delivered by the GDR to Nicaragua.

Stoph Leaves on Visit to Mongolia

LD141937 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1709 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, left on an official friendship visit to the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] today.

Willi Stoph has been invited by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and the Government of the MPR.

Military Observers Attend French Maneuvers
LD151102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0831 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Paris, 15 Sep (ADN)—In accordance with the agreements of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, officers of the National Peoples Army, Colonel Klaus Haase and Lieutenant Colonel Dieter Kretzschmar are participating as observers in the "Extel" maneuvers by French forces. The national military exercise is taking place from 10-20 September on French territory.

Strauss Toast at Munich Lunch for Honecker
LD111732 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1336 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Toast by Franz Josef Strauss, premier of the Free State of Bavaria, on 11 September in Munich at a luncheon hosted by Strauss in honor of Erich Honecker]

[Text] Munich, 11 Sep (ADN) — The toast by Franz Josef Strauss reads as follows:

Mr Council of State Chairman and General Secretary Erich Honecker, My very honored guests from the GDR, My very honored guests from the FRG and Bavaria, I ask you to have understanding for the fact that I am not listing here a catalogue of all the prominent guests here, for I could not leave anybody out, so important are the people present. And therefore I ask you to be satisfied all together with the address "Very honored guests."

You, Mr Council of State chairman and general secretary, have realized your intention, which you announced after many preliminary talks on the occasion of the Leipzig Spring Fair, during our most recent talk on 15 March.

We have thus been able today to continue the talks which we began at the Werbellinsee on 24 July 1983, that have been conscious of the differences and contrasts, as well as the common features and dependencies. Because these talks have been held with judgement and responsibility, without pathos or self-deception and in mutual honesty, they have led to good results where possible.

Since 1983, special pragmatic cooperation has developed between, on the one hand, the FRG and the Free State of Bavaria — with its long border with the FRG — and with the GDR on the other hand, the starting of which I gladly collaborated in and in which I will continue to be involved. We know the basic differences between the two states and in some parts incompatible, different legal positions. We know where the limits are, but we also know where the possibilities are for political action. We want to utilize these possibilities — we have proclaimed this frequently and it is also our interest and our conviction — in the interests of people and in the service of peace. On the basis of the treaties and agreements that have been signed, we are pursuing a policy that is predictable and credible and which is aimed at detente and good-neighborliness.

As a result of this policy it has been possible to make considerable progress since 1983, which is of benefit to people, both in West and East Germany, and which we acknowledge. It gives me particular satisfaction that in accordance with the promise you gave then, travel possibilities have been improved in this period, border clearance is taking place almost trouble-free, and the number of travelers has increased enormously. It has also been possible to resolve many problem cases connected with the reunification of families.

Also, that which has been straining our relations — certain installations at the border — have been removed commensurate with your promise and our agreement. And I have to admit — and I have said so to my friends — that in one important case you went farther than originally promised.

A cultural agreement was signed a few months ago. Within the framework of your visit, signatures were appended to agreements on cooperation for environmental protection, radiation protection, and for scientific-technological cooperation. Thus the bases for cooperation in important areas of common interest have been created. However, the people are expecting further courageous and determined steps which will make it easier for them to communicate with one another. It is an obvious human desire for relations, friends, and acquaintances to want to visit one another. It is as understandable that FRG citizens should want to visit the great historic and cultural places of Leipzig and Dresden, right up to Rostock, and to experience the scenic beauty from Thuringia Forest to the Mecklenburg Coast. In the same way the inhabitants of the GDR would like to get to know Nuremberg or Munich, the beauty of the Main valley or of the Alps, the Black Forest, and the North Sea coast.

You, Herr Council of State chairman and general secretary, have, as part of your trip which ends today, also set a strong personal emphasis. You have visited your place of birth, the places of your childhood and youth. You have stood by the grave of your parents, and you have talked with your sister. We should like to interpret this as a sign of your understanding when such wishes are voiced by our compatriots on both sides of Thuringia Forest and Franken Forest.

I am confident that it will also be possible to dismantle still existing barriers and to achieve further improvements for the people in Germany. I am also confident that it will be possible to solve many technical problems, from transportation to environmental protection, in a satisfactory manner. As I already stressed during the talk this morning among the four of us, we from the Bavarian State Government shall work toward this with all our strength and effort.

Likewise, it should be said for the sake of truth and honesty that there are differences which cannot be presently bridged. The FRG continues to adhere to the legal basic positions which derive from international and intergovernmental law, and which were affirmed by the Federal Constitutional Law in its judgement on the Basic Treaty. Accordingly the German Reich, for instance, did not legally perish, the German question remains open, and the responsibility of the Four Powers continues to exist. We endorse the preamble of the Basic Law according to which all German people are still called upon to complete the unity and freedom of Germany in free self-determination. It remains the objective of our policy for all Germans and all the peoples of Europe to be able to decide their future in free self-determination.

We want to preserve the unity of the nation. That is why we are aiming at unhindered contact and speech between people. We want communication and not separation.

One thousand years of joint history and culture cannot be undone by ideological barriers. We will therefore do everything within our power in order that the consciousness of the nation's unity in two different states is preserved.

The wall in Berlin, an almost perfect network of barriers which, however, no longer has the character today which it did in the past before our meeting; a legal system which classes the illegal crossing of the border as a crime with the legal consequences of the order to shoot—that forms part of the real juridicial background; the restraint of requiring official permission to visit parents, siblings, and relatives; these things no longer fit in with the new phase of world political developments which we have hopefully entered.

Nevertheless, I have to declare that you have made efforts in order to take action in this area, assessing each step, aware of the responsibility, and knowing the limits of what is possible.

I paid great attention to you ad hoc comments, registered with great attention by the German press here, which you spoke twice in your home in the Saarland yesterday. We do not draw any utopian or fantastical conclusions from them, but we see in your words hopeful signs for a better way into a jointly secured future.

In view of the hopefully totally established fact that historical changes in Europe today can no longer be brought about through wars and revolutions; in view of the economic circumstances brought about by science and technology; in view of the ever closer information and communication opportunities and the possibility of understanding connected with that; we can assume that the importance of borders, as you said, will increasingly move into the background, that they separate administrative units rather than create hate-filled political fronts.

World War II made decisive changes to the political landscape of Europe. But war must never be allowed to have the last word. Those who want to serve peace cannot for ever justify themselves by the consequences of war. Internal freedom and external peace create trust. This trust also makes the disarmament question more easily soluble than the pure counting and calculation of weapons on either side.

I have stressed time and time again, and I take this opportunity to point out with all stress, that a European peace order of justice and freedom can only be created with peaceful means. On the basis of historical experience and in view of the destructive power of modern, including conventional, weapons, war is ruled out as a means of solving political differences. War in Europe must no longer appear conceivable, calculable, or wageable. This also applies to utopian concepts of a war of limited geographical extent and restricted effects.

Therefore, the goal of our disarmament policy is and will remain, not to limit the consequences of a war, but to make wars totally impossible.

The rejection of war as a means of policy is for us, following the sorrowful experiences of all my generation, a self-evident truth which we do not need to constantly reiterate afresh, a self-evident truth that no one should doubt.

A lasting system of peace can only evolve, however, if, over and above disarmament accords, the causes of tension are eliminated. If we succeed in achieving this goal, then arms and disarmament problems resolve themselves automatically. A dialogue is then possible that goes far beyond military questions and that includes the entire spectrum of political problems, including scientific, technical, and economic cooperation.

With increasing frequency we have to master problems — and this was stressed by you during our first talk — which do not stop at state borders or systems, and which can only be solved by cooperation across these borders. In relations between the Free State of Bavaria and the GDR there are exemplary measures for this. Almost a year ago to the day, in the rural district of Coburg, I opened, together with your permanent representative in Bonn, Herr Moldt, a floodwater-retaining basin whose reservoir extends over the border into GDR territory. During the past 6 months this basin has stood the test brilliantly and has preserved large areas of Coburg rural district in Upper Franconia from otherwise unavoidable flood waters.

This fall, a sewage plant is to be completed in Sonneberg in Thuringia, which will help keep the River Roeden, which also flows into Coburg rural district, free from pollution. I hope that a satisfactory solution will also soon be found to the pollutants produced by the Blankenstein paper mill.

While there has been good cooperation in environmental protection, which is nevertheless still capable of being expanded, there are new worldwide problems that need our efforts. The disease of AIDS is posing great problems

to medical and pharmaceutical research that a country cannot solve by itself. I am therefore pleased that on the basis of your agreement in response to a proposal I made last fall, Herr Council of State chairman and general secretary, it has been possible to agree to cooperate between the Charite in Berlin and the Ludwig-Maximilian University in Munich at high and the highest level of medical science. I have heard with great pleasure that intensive talks have already been held between the institutions and medical scientists involved. And I must not fail to mention here that people have told me of their great respect for the high standards of the relevant science in the GDR.

Let us mention AIDS research as just one example. From supplying all countries on earth with sufficient, safe, and affordable energy—a subject well-known—to the creation of sufficient food for the fast growing world population; there are many weighty problems which require technical cooperation beyond state and system borders. We see here for the future great tasks and scope, and the opportuniteis are greater than the risks.

Such cooperation demands at the same time the free exchange of information and views. Modern means of communication, which are an essential component part of the third industrial revolution, make such a flow of information increasingly easier. The speedy development of science and technology necessitates it on both sides.

If the Germans, together with all the other peoples of Europe, recognize these demands of the present and future and tackle them courageously, they can make at the same time a most effective contribution to peaceful development on our continent. For the measure of understanding and a willingness to cooperate in finding a common solution to the problems, I should like to thank you here in my toast, personally and officially.

May I ask the guests present here to raise their glasses and to drink to the health of your person, Herr Council of State chairman and general secretary, to continuing beneficial and good cooperation which may develop further, to a common contribution to the preservation and consolidation of peace, and to all that which we wish for ourselves in the interest of Germany, of Europe, and the world.

Honecker Meets With Cologne Businessmen

AU121828 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Sep 87 p 4

[Report by special correspondent Dieter Brueckner: "Statements at the Cologne meeting"]

[Excerpts] Cologne—At the meeting with representatives of large- and medium-sized enterprises, Tyll Necker, president of the Federal Association of German Industry (BDI), was the first to speak. He stressed that through joint efforts bilateral economic relations have experienced a steady upward development over a longer period. They have become an independent and stable element. He is convinced that there are various areas between the GDR and FRG that allow positive mutual cooperation, Necker stated. [passage omitted]

Herbert Bittlinger, member of the management of the large Quelle mail-order firm and chairman of the working group "Trade with the GDR," said in his statement that on the basis of the existing agreements, which over decades have proven to be adaptable, it has always been possible to create the necessary room to maneuver for trade and to provide the required instruments to utilize it. This development led to the current state of mutual economic relations. Trade obstacles of all kinds are to be further removed. Both national economies participate in the world market, Bittlinger stressed. Against this backdrop, ways will be found in both economies to achieve higher quality goods exchange so as to strengthen bilateral trade and to ensure a steadier development. [passage omitted]

Bilateral trade in chemical production has developed in a positive manner over the last 10 years, Uwe Jens Thomsen, member of the Hoechst AG board of management stated. Goods exchange has nearly doubled between 1976 with 1.1 billion clearing units and 1986 with 2 billion clearing units and has for years accounted for nearly 15 percent of the entire goods exchange. And it is the modern chemical industry in particular that is facing tasks that should be tackled through international cooperation. He referred to new research areas, such as biochemistry, the finding of solutions to environmental problems, and the automation of production processes. The speaker expressed the confidence of the FRG's chemical industry in a positive future of joint activities. "We welcome the increasing removal of trade obstacles and the abolition of various discouraging administrative regulations," he stated. [passage omitted]

Herbert Gassert, chairman of the management board of Brown, Boveri, and Company, explained that looking at the increasingly important spheres of a farsighted energy and environmental policy for the future development of our highly industrialized states, the GDR and FRG can point to positive starting points for flexible economic cooperation in the energy sector. Against this backdrop it is to be checked how this cooperation can be further expanded because, as in the case of environmental protection, the problems in this sphere are overlapping and border-transcending, and will be solved jointly. Emphasis must be placed on the economical and environment-protecting transformation of energy as well as on radiation protection and technical safety in the use of nuclear energy. The chairman of the management board referred to the accords signed during the Honecker visit which improved the possibilities for economic cooperation. [passage omitted]

GDR-FRG Trade Association Reception

LD111807 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1828 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Leipzig, 10 Sep ADN—The GDR-FRG Trade Association issued invitations to a reception in Leipzig

on Thursday that was attended by more than 200 businesspeople and economists from the FRG. The first chairman of the association, Prof Dr Erich Freund, called on the economists and business people to continue doing everything to make the development of trade even smoother and more fruitful.

In talks with representatives of foreign trade enterprises and combines from the GDR, FRG businesspeople expressed their satisfaction with the meeting of GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker and his entourage with personages from FRG companies in Cologne the day before. They spoke about important contracts that had been concluded in Leipzig as well as about the further development of their business relations with GDR enterprises.

Among the guests at the reception was the First Chairman of the FRG-GDR Trade Association Heinz Weseloh.

Stoph, Poland's Gorywoda Hold Talks

LD111757 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1601 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep ADN--GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers and chairman of its Planning Commission, expressed satisfaction over the successful development of the fraternal relations between the two countries and peoples in line with the fundamental agreements between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski during a talk in Berlin today. This applied in particular to economic cooperation. Characteristic of this was the resolute implementation of the Long-Term Program for the Development of Cooperation between the GDR and the PPR in the Sphere of Science, Technology, and Production for the period up to the year 2000.

Stoph and Gorywoda briefed each other on their countries' active and constructive efforts in implementing the far-reaching proposals of the Warsaw Pact for the solution of the basic questions of peace and disarmament. They stressed that the strengthening of the performance of the economies has great importance for the further consolidation of the positions of socialism in the world and the efficacy of peace policy.

The talk was attended by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

PAP Report

LD100424 Warsaw PAP in English 1844 GMT 9 Sep 87

[By PAP correspondent Edmund Kieszkowski]

[Text] Berlin, Sept. 9 — GDR's Premier Willi Stoph received here today Vice-Premier, Chairman of the Polish Government Planning Commission Manfred Gorywoda.

During a meeting attended by Gorywoda's GDR counterpart Gerhard Schuerer, the sides discussed problems related to further development of economic cooperation between Poland and the GDR. Gorywoda and Schuerer briefed the premier on the results of their talks and presented their assessment of cooperation between Polish and GDR planning bodies.

Gorywoda and Schuerer signed an agreement on cooperation in rail stock industries.

More on Talks

AU111315 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Sep 87 p 7

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the PPR Council of Ministers, met for a friendly talk on Wednesday.

The two business partners expressed satisfaction with the fruitful development of fraternal relations between the two countries and peoples in conformity with the basic agreements between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council, and with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. This also holds especially true for economic cooperation. Characteristic of this is the purposeful implementation of the Long-Term Program for Developing Cooperation Between the GDR and PPR in Science, Technology, and Production up to the Year 2000.

Willi Stoph and Manfred Gorywoda briefed each other on the active and constructive efforts of their countries to implement the far-reaching proposals by the Warsaw Pact countries aimed at solving the basic problems of peace and disarmament. They emphasized that increasing the efficiency of the national economies is of great importance for strengthening the position of socialism in the world and the effectiveness of the policy of peace.

Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, participated in the talk. Janusz Obodowski, ambassador of the PPR to the GDR, was also present.

The same day, Gerhard Schuerer and Manfred Gorywoda discussed measures aimed at further cooperation in the economy, science, and technology.

PRC Minister Discusses Foreign Trade

AU111926 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] Johann Steyer, GDR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister, received Zhang Wenju, PRC Deputy Minister of geology and mineral resources, at the Leipzig Autumn Fair for talks. In this context the Chinese guest stressed

his country's interest in deepening the foreign trade relations with the GDR in the field of geology and mineral resources. The interlocutors also discussed opportunities of further developing the economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

PRC Deputy Minister Discusses Cooperation

AU101517 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 87 p 6

[Text] Opportunities for the further development of economic cooperation and foreign trade were the focus of talks between Jochen Steyer, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Lin Yincai, PRC deputy minister of chemical industry. The interlocutors affirmed the mutual interest in also developing and deepening foreign trade relations in the chemical industry sector on the basis of the agreements concluded between the two governments.

PRC Energy Minister Arrives, Holds Talks

LD120254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1312 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN)—A delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power, headed by its minister, Mrs Qian Zhengying, arrived in Berlin for talks on cooperation between the GDR and the PRC in the areas of electric energy production and distribution. During a talk with Dr Jochen Kratzke, state secretary at the Ministry of Coal and Energy, both sides appreciated that the relations between the GDR and PRC, as a result of the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CP Central Committee and prime minister of the PRC Council of State, in October 1986 and June 1987, are developing successfully.

Dr Jochen Kratzke and Qian Zhengying, on the basis of the October 1986 agreement on economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries, discussed concrete potential for the development of relations. The talk was also attended by Ma Xusheng, ambassador of the PRC to the GDR.

During its visit to the GDR, the guests will be visiting energy industry enterprises and research establishments.

Honecker Talks With Japanese Official

LD141721 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1246 GMT 14 Sep 87

[All Japanese names as received]

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Dr Eishiro Saito, the chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee and chairman of the Japanese employers' organization Keidanren, and other personages from the Japanese economy for talks in the Council of State building.

At the center of the exchange of opinions were bilateral relations between the two states, which are developing well in all spheres, and the deepening of economic and trade relations between the GDR and Japan.

Erich Honecker stated with satisfaction that exemplary relations of peaceful coexistence and cooperation exist between the GDR and Japan, which have reached a high level and which open up good prospects for their development.

Honecker's visit to Japan in 1981 and Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to the GDR in January of this year gave decisive impetus and prospects to constructive cooperation between the two states.

For this reason the GDR is desirous of and ready to continue and further shape political dialogue between governments and parliaments, economic, scientific and technical relations, as well as cultural exchanges.

A significance beyond the bilateral framework is due to the relations between the two states which are developing well, as they have a favorable effect on efforts for peace, security and cooperation, and thereby contribute to improving the complicated global situation.

Dr Saito stressed that Japan and the GDR hold similar opinions on several international issues. This is particularly true of such significant issues as the securing of peace by the continuation of constructive cooperation between East and West, the peaceful settlement of existing international conflicts through political dialogue, and the stable development of international trade to mutual advantage as the economic basis for social progress by all countries. Japan places great value on Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG. Its international significance is considerable.

Touching on bilateral trade and economic relations between Japan and the GDR, Dr Saito underlined the great interest of the Japanese side in further shaping economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the GDR foreign trade enterprises and combines, which is bearing more fruit from year to year and which also extends beyond the bilateral framework to advantageous cooperation in third countries.

For this reason he is looking forward with joy to the holding of the 16th joint meeting of the Japan-GDR and GDR-Japan Economic Committees, at which—and he is convinced of this—further constructive measures and demanding targets would be discussed and agreed for cooperation until 1990 and beyond. Taking part in the talks on the GDR side were Guenter Mittag, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Beil, GDR foreign minister and chairman of the GDR-Japan Economic Committee; and GDR Ambassador to Japan Dieter Jaeger.

Taking part from the Japanese side were: Dr Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee, chairman of the Keidanren, and honorary chairman

of the Nippon Steel Corporation; Keizo Kimura, Japanese ambassador to the GDR; Yuzuru Abe, deputy chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee and chairman of the board of the Nisshin Steel Co. Ltd.; Gakuji Moriya, deputy chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee and advisor to Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Ltd.; Bing Igarashi, managing director of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee, and president of the Dainichi Kosan K.K.; Masayoshi Naitou, chairman of the sub-committee for science and technology and director of Toyo Engineering Corporation; Toshikuni Yahiro, chairman of the trade sub-committee in the Japan-GDR Economic Committee and chairman of Mitsui and Co. Ltd.; Minoru Inoue, chairman of the sub-committee on banking and finance and president of the Bank of Tokyo Ltd.; Tsuneo Nagase, chairman of the tourism subcommittee and chairman of the Japan Travel Bureau; Yohei Mimura, chairman of the Mitsubishi Corporation; Nihachiro Katayama, chairman of the Mitsubishi Electric Corporation; Yasunobu Kishimoto, chairman of the Showa Denko K.K.; Takashi Ishihara, chairman of the Nissan Motor Co. Ltd; Rokuro Ishikawa, chairman of the Kajima Corporation; Kazuo Iwata, director of the Fuji Bank Ltd; Hiroshi Toyama, director of the Sumitomo Corporation; Shoichi Tanaka, director of the Nissho Iwai Corporation; Hirokuni Matsuda, president of the O-A Machinery Corporation; and Mitsuhiro Kodama, general secretary of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee.

Economic Awards Given to Japanese Officials

LD141430 East Berlin ADN International Serevice in German 1210 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep ADN—The chairman of the GDR Council of State has awarded Mr. Masoyoshi Naito, chairman of the Science and Technology subcommittee at the Japan-GDR Economic Committee and adviser of Toyo Engineering Corporation, the "International Friendship" Order in Gold and to Mr Bing Igarashi, managing director of the Japan-GDR economic committee and president of Dainichi Kosan K.K., the "International Friendship" Order in Silver.

Guenter Mittag, deputy chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, member of the Politburo, and secretary of the SED Central Committee; who presented the high awards, in his address praised the great merits earned by the two personages from Japanese industry in the development and deepening of the overall relations, especially trade and economic relations, between the GDR and Japan.

The award ceremony was attended by Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade of the GDR and chairman of the GDR-Japan economic committee; Dieter Jaeger, GDR ambassador to Japan; and representatives of GDR industry and foreign trade.

The Japanese side was represented by Dr Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Japanese Employers Federation Keidanren and chairman of the Japan-GDR economic committee, Keizo Kimuro, the Japanese ambassador, as well as personages of the Japan-GDR economic committee.

Kessler Receives Austrian Delegation

AU101737 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 87 p 7

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—On Tuesday [8 September] Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, received General Othmar Tauschitz, troop inspector general of the Austrian Federal Army, for friendly talks. General Tauschitz is leading an army delegation from the Republic of Austria which is now paying a visit of several days to the GDR.

During the meeting at the defense ministry, both sides expressed appreciation for the constantly developing relations of many years standing between the GDR and the Republic of Austria as well as between their respective armed forces. This is an expression of the fruitful cooperation between states with different social systems for mutual benefit and in the interests of securing peace.

Army General Kessler gave an account of the multifaceted initiatives and achievements of the GDR working people and soldiers in implementing the decisions of the IIth SED congress. The tasks of the National People's Army [NVA] and of the other national defense organs most deeply agrees with the SED's policy, which is aimed at the people's well-being and the securing of peace. Viewed this way, there is nothing more important for NVA members than to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil.

General Tauschitz conveyed greetings from Dr Robert Lichal, national defense minister of the Republic of Austria, which Army General Kessler cordially reciprocated. At the same time, the guest expressed his gratitude for the friendly reception accorded to him and the members of his delegation. Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the NVA's main staff, participated in the meeting.

On the same day the Austrian delegation paid tribute to the victims of fascism and militarism at the Unter den Linden memorial in Berlin.

Krolikowski Receives Finnish CSCE Delegate

LD141830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1518 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN)—Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister of the GDR, today received ambassador Markku Reimaa, head of the Finnish delegation to the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna.

Dr Herbert Krolikowski explained the GDR's position and proposals on the key issues of peace and security in Europe. In this context he reasserted the GDR's resolve

to work toward substantial results from the Vienna CSCE meeting. Together with its allies, the GDR is aiming for agreements which would lead to real progress in consolidating military and political security, strengthening trust, and the development of cooperation in the economic, scientific and technical, and humanitarian areas.

In this, the passing of a mandate for starting negotiations on the reduction of forces and conventional arms in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals is of particular importance. The GDR supports dealing with issues of disarmament within the framework of the entire European process with the inclusion of all CSCE states. Dr Herbert Krolikowski paid tribute to the Republic of Finland's constructive role in the coming about, development, and deepening of the CSCE process.

Ambassador Reimaa underlined Finland's basic interest in maintaining and extending the CSCE process. He strongly supported concrete agreements from the Vienna CSCE meeting which embrace all areas of the Helsinki Final Accords. Both sides agreed to express their support for intensifying work on the final touches to the final document at the recommencement of the Vienna meeting on 22 September 1987. They reasserted the resolve of both states to contribute with all their might to a successful conclusion of the meeting.

Taking part in the talks were Arto Tanner, Finnish ambassador to the GDR, and Ambassador Peter Steglich, head of the GDR's delegation at the Vienna meeting.

Tisch Meets Socialist Trade Union Officials

LD111801 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1901 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text]Berlin, 9 Sep ADN—Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive, received today the leading representatives of the trade union organizations from the capitals of socialist countries who are at present in Berlin. Trade union responsibility and the representation of the interests of the working people was reflected in doing everything to intensify the struggle for peace, disarmament, and detente, he said. Only by means of dialogue, understanding, and cooperation with different forces in the international trade union movement could the positions of reason and realism in the world be strengthened and all forces of good will be utilized in averting a nuclear war.

Tisch described Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG as an event of historic significance. It was an expression of the GDR's efforts to implement the policy of peaceful coexistence. As stressed in the joint communique on the official visit, good neighborly relations on the basis of equality must be developed which serve disarmament and peace preservation. The GDR trade unions, said Tisch, fully support the agreements set out in the joint communique between Erich Honecker and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Message to Bulgarians on National Day

AU121638 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 87 p 7

[Text] Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; have addressed the following congratulatory telegram to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; and to Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic:

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers, and people we wish you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, Council of Ministers, and all working people of the Bulgarian People's Republic heartfelt congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The GDR working rejoice at the impressive successes achieved by the workers, peasants, and members of the intelligentsia under the BCP's proven leadership since the liberation from fascism as a result of the victorious advance of the Soviet Army and of the armed uprising of 9 September 1944. In this short time in history the once backward Bulgaria has changed into a modern and flourishing socialist state, which has gained great international recognition throughout the world for its consistent activity for peace and cooperation in the world.

We congratulate you and the fraternal Bulgarian people from the bottom of our heart on this impressive balance sheet.

The fact fills us with sincere pleasure that the close fraternal alliance between the SED and the BCP, the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic on the solid foundation of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the 10th anniversary of which we will commemorate in a few days, is constantly further developing and deepening. We highly appreciate the joint efforts of the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic for the preservation of peace that our two states are undertaking together with the other Warsaw Pact allies.

We are convinced that the increasingly fruitful collaboration will develop closely and effectively along the line drafted at the 11th SED congress and 13th BCP congress.

Dear Comrades, on your national holiday with you and the entire Bulgarian people great new success in implementing the demanding targets set forth by the 13th BCP Congress, and to you personally best health, creative vigor, and well-being.

Erich Honecker general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council Willi Stoph

chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Honecker Pays Tribute to Victims of Nazis
LD141348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0751 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN)—The GDR party and state leadership on Sunday morning commemorated the unforgotten victims of Nazi barbarities and militarism by laying a wreath at the Unter den Linden memorial in Berlin. Immediately before the start of a mass rally on the international commemoration day for the victims of the fascist terror and combat day against fascism and imperialist war, Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, together with other members of the party and state leadership and further personages from GDR public life, as well as former resistance fighters from home and abroad, paid tribute to those who gave their life in the fight against fascism, whose legacy was made reality in the GDR.

Hager Addresses Students on Marxist Philosophy
LD141459 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1814 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep ADN—The introductory lecture for the incoming students at the Wilhelm Pieck youth college on the Bogensee was given on Thursday by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. In front of 600 students from 60 countries he spoke on the subject: Marxism-Leninism—The Scientific Philosophy of the Working Class and its Marxist-Leninist Party.

Dwelling on the present tasks, the complex issues of strengthening peace, the challenges of the scientific and technological revolution, and the shaping of the developed socialist society, Kurt Hager made clear the value which the Marxist-Leninist philosophy represents for the struggle of the revolutionary working class and for the life and activity of a communist in the present-day world. The policy of peaceful coexistence between states of differing social orders elaborated by Lenin 70 years ago and its creative further development in accordance with contemporary conditions was a brilliant example for the application of materialist dialectics to reality.

Kurt Hager extensively praised the official visit by Erich Honecker to the FRG. It showed that goodneighborly cooperation is possible between the two German states, if both states respect the sovereignty and independence of each other.

Kurt Hager spoke about the joint document of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the SED Central Committee and the Basic Values Commission of the SPD of 27 August 1987 entitled: "The Battle of the Ideologies and Joint Security" ["Der Streit der Ideologien und die Gemeinsame Sicherheit"]. There, emerging out of the recognition that the strengthening of peace in the nuclear age has become the basic prerequisite of all responsible politics, far-reaching conclusions were developed for the peaceful global struggle of the systems and a culture of political struggle. The opposing philosophical and political premises had here not been blurred but clearly depicted.

The SED entered into this discussion with great optimism. In so doing it rested upon the magnificent achievements of socialist society and progress in the world. In so doing, it was building on a youth that schools itself in theoretical thinking and cooperates in a way that is as industrious as it is well-informed in resolving the practical tasks of the developed socialist society.

8,000 Soldiers To Participate in Exercise

LD141426 Budapest MTI in English 1358 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 14 (MTI) A tactical exercise is to be held on the Transdanubian maneuvering grounds from October 25 to 30 with the participation of the appointed units and staffs of the Hungarian People's Army, about 8,000 soldiers.

Although the strength is below the announcement limit of 13,000 stipulated in the document of Stockholm Conference, Hungary announced the exercise in late 1986 as part of this year's schedule of military activities under the sign of readiness to promote the cause of confidence and security in Europe. According to the regulations, last week-end the Hungarian People's Republic repeatedly notified all participants in the Helsinki process of the organization of the exercise and its main characteristics through diplomatic channels.

Greek Minister Roumeliotis Visits Budapest

Discusses Trade Issues

NC101618 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 10 Sep 87 p 4

[Text] The framework of commercial relations in the current conditions of the international market and specific plans for the further development of commercial exchanges between Greece and Hungary was to be at the centre of talks Commerce Minister Panayiotis Roumeliotis had in Budapest Tuesday and yesterday.

Roumeliotis had talks with Hungarian Deputy Premier J. Marjai, Minister and Undersecretary for Foreign Trade P. Veress and M. Andriko, and undersecretary responsible for prices issues B. Sziksai.

According to Commerce Ministry announcement Tuesday, the Greek side put forward short and long term proposals on general and specific trade issues.

The trade balance between the two countries is in favour of Hungary. During the first three months of this year Greece imported goods worth 10.5 million dollars from Hungary, while Greek exports to tht country were worth 3.3 million dollars.

Signs Economic Agreement

NC101954 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] An agreement with Hungary to promote economic cooperation has been signed in Budapest by Commerce Minister Panayiotis Roumeliotis, during an official visit and a series of talks with members of the Hungarian Government.

Creation of joint Greek-Hungarian enterprises for fruit juice production, fish hatcheries, transportation, and equipment for lignite installations will provide the basis for long-term economic cooperation. It was also agreed to promote Greek and Hungarian products in supermarkets in both countries, alternately, through special, week-long sales.

Varkonyi Receives Peace Council Delegation

LD141943 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 14 (MTI) — In Budapest Monday Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi received the delegation of the Hungarian National Peace Council headed by President B. Laszlo Sztanyik, in which leading representatives of the Hungarian peace movement were members.

Prior to his departure for the autumn session of the United Nations the delegation briefed the foreign minister on the way which the Hungarian peace movement participates to a growing degree in international representation of Hungary's interests. Based on a commission by the 11th Peace Conference the Hungarian National Peace Council has taken an initiative in international relations, and in its domestic work in this context. Recently the Hungarian Peace Council joined the European Nuclear Disarmament (END) Movement and is continuing to aspire to have steps of merit and concrete proposals come about to eliminate chemical weapons and reduce conventional arms.

The representatives of the National Peace Council spoke about relations between the movement and the United Nations, on work at the World Conference on Disarmament and development. They discussed the details of their plans and concepts on this for the time to come.

Peter Varkonyi evaluated societal cooperation as an important element of Hungary's international relations, in harmony with the interests of the Hungarian people. It is essential to create international conditions for the implementation of the program of evolvement, he said, pointing out that the interests of the Hungarian People coincide with the interests of the forces of peace, and the Hungarian delegation is travelling to the UN session in full knowledge of this. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is concerning itself intensively with the proposals and initiatives of the peace movement, and is happy to know that following International Peace Year the National Peace Council has taken definite measures to build confidence in Europe, and achieve disarmament and the conditions for lasting peace.

Marothy Speaks on Economic Planning

LD120112 Budapest MTI in English 1652 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI)—A commemorative meeting was held Friday in Budapest in the National Planning Office, to mark the 40th anniversary of national economic planning in Hungary.

At the session Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of

the National Planning Office, delivered a ceremonious address. He discussed the historical significance of national economic planning in building socialism, and the current conditions of the Hungarian national economy.

"Currently the Hungarian national economy is facing one of the most difficult periods in its history," he pointed out. "Precisely for this reason we must be aware of the fact that if we are unable to stop the serious and very powerful flows, if we are unable to neutralize their influence and set the development of the Hungarian national economy on a new and lasting foundation, then the country will not be able to avoid falling away from the main trends of the world economy and technological development. On the whole the situation of the Hungarian economy is significantly worse than it was three years ago. As a result, tension has accumulated in society."

Among the tasks facing society, Laszlo Marothy stressed that there must be a major slow-down in the growth in the foreign debt this year, and in a few years the rise in the debt must be completely brought to a stop. It is necessary to reduce and then eliminate the deficit in the national budget. A more rapid transformation in the production pattern is an important task, and must involve more intensiove technological development and the reshaping of interest relations.

"Uneconomic activity must be reduced. It must be transformed, or, in justified cases, eliminated, accepting the resulting social and economic conflicts as a concomitant. This must be carried out together with the comprehensive advance of economic reform. Definite measures must be elaborated to achieve an evolvement of the interest and market mechanisms serving to attain the objectives. Implementation of the tasks we are facing is inconceivable without a definite and responsible government system of decision. It is of fundamental importance that the welfare policy system be updated. It is necessary to counter-balance the increasing expenditure for the strata in the greatest need.

Speaking on the tasks involved in renewing the planning process, Laszlo Marothy stressed:

"From now on, during the course of advancing planning, we must react and adjust quickly to world economic flows. This is one of the essential conditions for restructuring and development, and requires a new conduct in Hungary's relations with the members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and with other countries of the world. Non-economic factors such as Up-to-date scientific and technological information, general and professional sophistication, moral and welfare relations and the operation of the system of political institutions must be revaluated. Planning must be made more suitable for Well-Founded handling and organization of economic, technological, social and political change. Autonomous decisions by organs of economic operation, objective market laws and market flows will play an increasing role in the operation of the economy. It has also become necessary to monitor relations between producers and consumers and to give forecasts. The experience of society-wide debate should be put to use to evolve planning methods and a system which endeavours to know about interest relations not only in the debate on plans which are completed but also in the preliminary and intermediary phases of planning, so that conflicts of interests are exposed and proposals are elaborated to overcome them."

Finally, Laszlo Marothy discussed the fact that planning continues to have a place and a role in the building of socialist society, and in the implementation of the programme of stabilization and development. Efficient changes, indicating advance are required on all levels and in all phases of planning, ranging from the formation of a comprehensive opinion on economic policy to the further development of a store of methodological means that is objective and creates a sure foundation.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee addressed the participants in the commemorative session.

Speaking on the tasks involved in building the economy, Miklos Nemeth pointed out:

"Planning must be updated in content and methodology for the implementation of the government working programme based on the party programme of advance, to reach the turning point required. Today and in the near future the most important task of national economic planning is to effectively assist stabilization followed by development."

"In shaping planning methods the building blocks must be real economic interrelations, moving away from planning with the former quantiative viewpoint to value orientated and the planning of monetary flows. All this requires an improvement in government operation, an increase in the efficiency of central management, and a clear definition of responsibility. It assumes a targeted division of labout and at the same time builds upon implementation of the assisting and supervisory role of the system of popular representation, on the autonomy of groups and communities, and on the evolvement of workplace and residential area self-government. The planning system must also be adjusted to the measures."

"At the same time it must also be calculated with," said the secretary of the Central Committee, "that during the course of planning there are cases when consensus cannot be attained. Obtaining the support of society, reducing conflict and tension are possible only in a system of political institutions that is capable of expressing differing interests aspirations, of bringing them to the surface, of representing and coordinating them, and of establishment of an order of priority" stressed Miklos Nemeth in his address.

The two-day international round table on planning ended in Budapest Friday. At the session leading specialists from eight countries including Hungary debated the role of planning and its future possibilities.

BRIEFS

Vancsa Ends Visit to CSSR

Agriculture and Food Industry Minister Jeno Vancsa has concluded his 2-day visit in the CSSR. Vancsa held talks with CSSR Agriculture Minister Ondrej Vanek. [Excerpts] [*Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Sep 87 p 21*]

Hungarian-U.S. Joint Venture

BUDAPEST, September 14 (MTI)—On Monday Sandor Doleschall, director of the Hungarian Hydrocarbon Research and Development Institute, and Robert W. Trainor, East-European manager of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, signed an agreement in Budapest on the setting up of a Budapest office to prepare the formation of Hungarian-U.S. joint company in charge of selling the parties' mineral oil industrial intellectual products to the developing countries, as well as to socialist and capitalist markets. The company will receive for sale more than 200 Hungarian patents and a large amount of U.S. intellectual licences and know-hows. Cooperation will extend to the organization of the development and serial production of new products. The Hungarian and U.S. experts of the preparatory office are to work out detailed proposals on the operational conditions and scope of activity of the joint company by the end of the year. The Budapest-based company is expected to be established at the beginning of next year with a 51 percent Hungarian and 49 percent American share in equity. [Text] [*Budapest MTI in English 1300 GMT 14 Sep 87 LD*]

Dutch Economic Talks

The Hague, September 11 (MTI)—The 12th session of the Hungarian-Dutch Joint Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation was held in The Hague from September 8 to 11. The committee reviewed the development of economic relations between the two countries, with particular attention paid to the development of cooperations and joint ventures. It was stated that the reciprocal, high-level visits and events of the past period have created favourable conditions for further developing business relations. In the interest of the concrete exploration of these opportunities, a symposium was held in the framework of the joint committee, on the lastest development results of Hungarian biotechnology, instrument industry and medical instrument production. [Text] [*Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 12 Sep 87 LD*]

Torok Ends Malaysia Visit

Kuala Lumpur, September 9 (MTI) — Istvan Torok, Hungarian state secretary of foreign trade, who had attended the opening of the Hungarian economic and technical days in Kuala Lumpur, concluded his visit to Malaysia. Istvan Torok held talks with Rafidaz Aziz, minister of trade and industry [name and title as received], and met Leo Moggie, minister of energy, telecommunications and posts, Luhat Wan, deputy minister of works, and Mohamed Farid Ariffin, deputy minister of finance. The parties stressed the need of developing two-way trade and discussedd concrete tasks in bilateral cooperation. The talks were attended by Peter Lorinoze, general secretary of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, who held negotiations with leaders of the Chamber's partner organizations. The Hungarian delegation met Mahathir bin Mohamad, prime minister, and Sultan raja Tun Azlan Shah, deputy supreme head of state of Malaysia. [Text] [*Budapest MTI in English 1324 GMT 10 Sep 87 LD*]

Party Workers Visit Austria

Heading a delegation of MSZMP party workers, Attila Gecse, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, held talks with several leaders of the Communist Party of Austria in Vienna on 4 September. The delegation was received by Franz Muhri, chairman of the party. At the talks, they informed each other about the tasks facing the two parties. They reviewed the cooperation between the two parties and the possibilities of further strengthening bilateral relations. [Text] [*Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Sep 87 p 4 AU*]

Bush To Visit Poland, West Europe

LD142111 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] The press office of the U.S. Vice President has published a communique to the effect that George Bush will visit Italy, Poland, the FRG, France, Great Britain, and Belgium at the request of President Reagan.

The communique points out among other things that the visit by the U.S. Vice President to Poland will constitute a further step in the process of revitalizing bilateral relations.

U.S. Environmental Agreement Signed

AU141448 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12-13 Sep

[Report by Zygmunt Broniarek, *Trybuna Ludu* Washington correspondent: "Cooperation in Environmental Protection—Important Polish-U.S. Intergovernmental Agreement"]

[Text] A new 5-year cooperation agreement between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] and the Polish Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources was signed at EPA headquarters in Washington, D.C.

The agreement and protocol containing the details were signed on behalf of the PPR Government by Stefan Jarzebski, minister of environmental protection and natural resources, and on behalf of the U.S. Government by Lee Thomas, EPA administrator.

Minister Zdzislaw Ludwiczak, charge d'affaires at the PPR Embassy in Washington, D.C., was present.

This agreement is the first Polish-U.S. intergovernmental document for many years. Its significance is highlighted by the fact that before it was signed, Minister Jastrzebski was received by Vice President G. Bush, who will shortly travel to Poland, and spoke to him for more than 1 and 1/2 hours. In Bush's office, J. Jastrzebski also met with Cardinal John Krol, archbishop of Philadelphia, who is visiting Washington, D.C.

At the EPA's invitation, the Polish delegation headed by Minister Jastrzebski toured the United States, acquainting themselves with ways of solving environmental problems in various cities such as Cincinnati and Chicago. It is worth mentioning Chicago in particular, because there the delegation was hosted by Valdas V. Adamkus, EPA regional administrator for one of the most important regions of the United States comprising Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. In addition, V. Adamkus had conducted direct negotiations between the EPA and Polish Environment Ministry during his visit to Poland in November 1986.

The agreement between Poland and the United States is very broad. It concerns joint scientific-technical research, a joint development of technology involved in environmental protection, and an exchange of information on air, water, and soil pollution; management of dangerous wastes; management and utilization of urban and industrial waste; the effects of pollution on flora and fauna; and so on.

Administrator Thomas told *Trybuna Ludu*: "There is nothing more pleasing to a state official than to see how an agreement assumes concrete shape. In our case the situation is even better. We agreed on several common points before we signed the agreement. These concern purifying the water in our great lakes (on the U.S.-Canadian border). I am also pleased that the talks with our firms, Air Products Inc. and Combustion Engineering, and with the state Great Lakes Programming Office [Panstwowy Urzad Programowy Wielkich Jezior] were specific." Referring to the intergovernmental agreement on scientific and technological cooperation due to be signed by the United States and Poland soon, L. Thomas said that both agreements "complement each other."

Minister Jastrzebski drew attention to the phrase "new agreement." "There has already been a Polish-U.S. agreement on environmental protection before," he explained. "But it was much narrower than the present one. Today's agreement covers a much broader sphere of cooperation and permits activity that is much more concrete. In that sense, it is indeed new."

Commentaries on Honecker's FRG Visit

Implications Discussed

AU141623 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12-13 Sep 87 p 9

[Maria Wagrowska article: "Following Erich Honecker's Visit—Will Realism Prevail in Bonn?"]

[Text] The first visit by the leader of the German socialist state to the FRG was an important event not only from the viewpoint of relations between the two German states, but also from that of the European situation, especially of the CSCE process.

The visit has opened a new chapter in bilateral relations based on the 1972 treaty between the two German states, which share the same family tree, but which have totally different systems and natures and belong to different political-military alliances. Today's Europe, which is based on the development of bilateral treaties between states and on the CSCE Final Act, views the GDR and the FRG as two independent, sovereign, and equal countries—two active elements in Europe and the world. The existence of German countries, each considered separate under international law, is considered an unusually crucial factor in general European security.

The GDR fulfills its role in that way in its relations with the FRG and other countries.

On the other hand, this political process has still not been carried out to the end. It is beset by enormous difficulties resulting from doctrinal and constitutional

assumptions, so that we are justified in asking if and when it will be completely carried out. We are justified in asking whether people will finally stop having illusions about changing the present territorial, political, and constitutional realities in Europe, and about possibilities for the so-called unification of Germany. It is a most remarkable fact, which commentators have not failed to observe, that whereas the final communique does not contain a statement on Germany's unification, some CDU-CSU politicians, including the federal chancellor, have ostentatiously used this term recently, as is shown, for example, by the Bundestag debate. These politicians have succumbed to those circles with a more pronounced right-wing complexion.

The importance and success of Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG consists primarily of the fact that the Bonn power elite and all the FRG people realize that the development of cooperation with the neighbor across the Elbe is possible only if its sovereignty and separate nature are recognized and if this recognition is accompanied by efforts to achieve stability and detente in Europe and not by a destructive approach toward the issue of Europe's security. Both of these elements formed the primary motive of the GDR's position during the visit to the FRG and had to be recognized by the hosts (despite different security concepts of the two countries as members of different military-political groupings) in the joint communique issued after the visit. There is no doubt that Bonn is aware of the existence of determining factors that are necessary if progress is to be made in relations with the GDR. The visit's protocol trappings due a head of state provided an external illustration of this.

However, the still unanswered question is how far this awareness will really influence the FRG's future policy toward the GDR. Poland will watch this with attention. Will some newspapers continue to print the GDR in quotes or precede it with the words so-called, wishing in this way to stress the supposed temporary nature of the GDR, which has long ago moved out of the shadow of the notorious Hallstein Doctrine? The GDR owes this fact primarily to its considerable economic achievements, to its own identity as a socialist state, and to the comprehensive regional support by the socialist community. Will key legal issues, such as the recognition of GDR citizenship, be settled? Will the remains of the past that make it impossible to promote full interparliamentary cooperation be removed? There are still many unsolved problems in GDR-FRG relations.

However, there are areas in which cooperation has achieved unprecedented levels. This is attested to by three government accords on environmental cooperation, on exchanges of information on and experience in protection against radiation, and on scientific-technological cooperation. These accords have been added to the list of eight earlier cooperation accords. This is because GDR-FRG relations are also pragmatic. The communique on the visit stated that considering the actual circumstances and differences in approaching basic questions, including the national question, it is the intention of the two sides to develop normal neighborly relations based on equality and to utilize the opportunities provided by the 1972 treaty on the bases of bilateral relations.

The general development of the European situation conditioned by the CSCE process requires each partner, including the FRG, to engage in dialogue and respect realities. This requirement has been included in all security concepts put forward by the socialist countries. Only in this way is cooperation possible within multilateral and bilateral relations. Equal cooperation between the two German states can develop constructively as an element of East-West cooperation and make a favorable impact on the stabilized situation throughout Europe, especially in Central Europe.

We note with pleasure E. Honecker's statement that "the Jaruzelski Plan should without a doubt play a considerable role in the disarmament dialogue." This plan for reducing armaments and increasing confidence seeks to achieve military detente in central Europe and throughout the continent. It expresses Polish political thought, which always takes into account the security interests of all countries in our region.

Actions in favor of disarmament, lasting peace, and the development of comprehensive cooperation throughout Europe are a crucial feature of the alliance between the PPR and the GDR as members of the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact. We can assume that the development of this cooperation will be discussed during the Polish leader's visit to Berlin.

'Important International Event'

AU140950 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12-13 Sep 87 p 1

[Commentary by Ryszard Drecki: "After Erich Honecker's FRG Visit"]

[Text] The recently-ended FRG trip by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has aroused the interest of world public opinion and Polish society.

One will certainly have to wait for a full assessment of the talks that took place and the decisions that were reached, but one can already say that we witnessed an important international event. The very fact that Honecker was welcomed in Bonn with all the honors due to the head of a sovereign state is an important dimension. The socialist German state's international prestige has strengthened. Once again, the GDR leader presented his interlocutors and the world with ways of developing bilateral relations with the FRG and consolidating world security and peace.

The correctness of the steadfast policy of the socialist states, which have been struggling hard to have European postwar reality recognized, has been confirmed. One feature of this reality is a sovereign GDR, a state which recognized in one of its first international documents the inviolability of Poland's western border on the Oder and Neissa rivers.

The GDR State Council chairman's speeches during his FRG visit provided a broad expression of that part of GDR politics that is constructive for peace and which indicates the need to respect the reality that has come about as a result of the defeat of Hitlerite Germany; recognize the inviolability of borders, territorial integrity, and sovereignty of all European states; and the need to reduce arms and armaments.

This is understandable in view of the fact that under present European conditions the only point of departure for useful and constructive policies for both German states, but not only for them, can be a recognition of the reality following World War II. This reality includes the existence of two sovereign German states, independent of each other and possessing separate systems and alliances.

Though we profess our solidarity with this stance, we cannot conceal Polish public opinion's concern over the views expressed by FRG politicians during the visit. Not all of them were concordant with the peaceful intentions and declarations concerning the constructive development of European detente, cooperation, and security. Particular concern is aroused by the fact that once again there was talk of a single German citizenship, unification, and the 1937 borders of the Reich, discussed in the preamble to the FRG constitution. Views questioning European reality were expressed. These were contrary to the GDR leader's constructive stance, and may forecast new attempts to distort the further development of relations with the sovereign GDR. These are tones which force one to monitor the politics of certain FRG circles closely.

Poland, which is consistently acting for the sake of consolidating European security, detente, and cooperation with every state that is interested in peace on our continent, welcomes the animation of relations between the two German states for the above purpose of consolidating detente and the security of all European states, as a process that conforms to the legal-political reality of Europe and encourages peaceful coexistence and cooperation aimed at strengthening the structure of European peace today and tomorrow.

Communique on Uruguayan Minister's Visit

LD061738 Warsaw PAP in English 1520 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 6: Having concluded his official visit to this country, Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs Enrique Iglesias left Poland today.

A communique released after the visit reads, among other things:

On the invitation of the Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay Enrique Iglesias, paid an official visit to Poland on September 3-6, 1987.

During the talks with Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski they analysed bilateral relations and exchanged views on the key international issues, including especially the problems of peace and security in Europe and Latin America.

Both sides aired their support to the processes of peaceful and political regulation of the Central American problems with no foreign interference, on the basis of the results of the latest summit of five presidents in Guatemala.

The Polish side voiced its recognition to the efforts in which Uruguay actively participates within the groups of support and the Rio de Janeiro group, for the cause of peaceful solution to the Central American problems and of intensification of the processes consolidating multilateral cooperation in the group of Latin American countries.

The Uruguayan side highly values the Polish peace initiatives, especially the latest proposal of reducing armaments and increasing confidence in Europe, forwarded by President of the Polish Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

As regards the international economic situation, both ministers agreed that the Polish of protectionism and economic restrictions, pursued by some highly developed countries, does harm to the interests of all states. They also agreed about the need to continue, within the United Nations, the activities which would permit the restoration of economic confidence and ensuring an unrestricted development of international cooperation.

Both ministers exchanged opinions on the hitherto relations between both states and confirmed their willingness to carry on their joint efforts towards greater cultural exchange and cooperation in science and technology, as well as the invigoration of their trade and economic contacts.

Minister Enrique Iglesias was received by Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski. During the conversation, the invitation from the President of the Council of State for the Urugayan President Julio M. Sanguinetti to visit Poland was reiterated. Iglesias was also received by Polish Prime Zbigniew Messner. Bilateral cooperation, especially economic, was reviewed during the visit. The sides noted the available but unutilized considerable potentials in this field.

Minister Iglesias also paid a visit to Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik. The Uruguayan guest passed an invitation for Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski to pay an official visit to Uruguay. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Trade Minister Wojcick Attends Ghent Fair

LD080924 Warsaw PAP in English 0005 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Brussels, Sept. 7 — Today was the "Polish Day" at the International Fair in Ghent.

The "Polish Day" featured a conference on trade relations between Poland and Belgium, attended by some 80 Belgian businessmen. Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik, staying in Ghent, stressed that the economic reform

now implemented in Poland also modifies conditions of cooperation with foreign partners, particularly facilitating direct contacts between enterprises.

The meeting was mainly devoted to new possibilities in the field of mixed investments in Poland. The Belgian Foreign Trade Chamber's legal advisor found the law on mixed ventures attractive for Western partners. He also stressed the significance of the Polish-Belgian agreement on investment protection, signed during a recent visit of Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans in Poland.

During a meeting for Polish guests by director general of the fair, Belgian Communications and Foreign Trade Minister Herman De Croo recalled the participation of the Poles in liberation of Ghent, and came out in favour of deepening bilateral economic relations.

Jaruzelski Congratulates Ethiopia

LD112216 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 11—First Secretary of the PUWP CC and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski has sent a congratulatory cable to Secretary General of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile-Mariam, in connection with his election to the post of president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

In connection with the 13th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution and Ethiopia's national holiday, Wojciech Jaruzelski has sent a congratulatory cable to Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

Premier Zbigniew Messner has sent a congratulatory cable to the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Fikre-Selassie Wogderes, in connection with his appointment to that post.

USSR Eases Carpathian Border Procedures

AU140954 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Sep 87 p 5

[Report signed '(zl)': "No Passports For Border Areas"]

[Text] Additional border crossings, so-called points of simplified border procedures, are being opened for two days each week, Tuesdays and Fridays, on the Soviet border with Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Romania. Thanks to the new regulations, inhabitants of over 160 villages near the USSR border in the region of the Carpathians will be able to visit their families without having to apply for a passport. The visits will take place on the basis of invitations or telegrams sent by relatives.

According to *Zakarpatskaya Pravda*, inhabitants of this border region may cross the border without a passport, but with an ordinary permit issued at the border crossing on the basis of an invitation from a private person. The permit is valid 1 week, but may be extended.

These practical regulations apply to residents of border areas, where many families are divided. For example, parents may live in one village, and their grown-up children in a neighboring village—which happens to be in a different country. The Soviet authorities have concluded the appropriate agreements with the CSSR, Hungary, and Romania. [The relevant agreement between the USSR and Poland concerning cross-border traffic has existed for some time]

Pacifists Begin Hunger Strike 13 Sep

AU141250 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 14 (AFP)—Forty-seven members of the Polish pacifist and ecologist group Freedom and Peace (WIP) on Sunday began an eight-day hunger strike to press for the release of two jailed conscientious objectors, an informed source said here Monday.

The protest is being held in a church at Bydgoszcz, some 250 kilometers (150 miles) northwest of here, the source added.

The 47 activists, which include WIP's leader Jacek Czaputowicz, are also calling for conscientious objectors to be allowed to fulfill their national service outside the army, a principle which they say is permitted by Polish law.

The two conscientious objectors, Oscar Kasparek, 24, and Piotr Rozycki, 22, were sentenced last July by a military court to two and two and a half years jail respectively for having refused to take an oath referring the "fraternal alliance between the Polish and Soviet armies."

The hunger strikers also sent a petition to the Polish parliament, signed by some 2,000 inhabitants of Bydgoszcz, asking for the immediate release of the two jailed objectors.

Military service, which lasts two years, is mandatory in Poland.

WIP was set up about two years ago by a group of young Poles and has been increasingly active, concentrating mainly on environmental issues.

Perczynski on Government-TU Relations

AU141703 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Sep 87 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Aleksander Perczynski, government deputy press spokesman, by PAP correspondent Romana Kalecka: "Government Arguments in Relations With Trade Unions—Criticism Unaccompanied by Proposals Settles Nothing"—date, place not given]

[Excerpts] It is natural for government-trade union relations to be in a state of conflict if the two sides seriously approach their functions and responsibilities. Trade unions are responsible for representing the working

people's interests, and the government is responsible for the performance of the economy and the state. Long-term aims of these two partners are identical in the final analysis.

The public has received extensive information about the issues over which the OPZZ and the government disagree. In his interview with R. Kalecka, A. Perczynski presented the government's arguments on the issues that are now being greatly disputed by the trade union movement.

[Perczynski] The criticism leveled at the state administration and the government is a natural consequence of the principle of "work with the curtain raised." This criticism is therefore nothing unusual. Every critical observation and every rational alternative to government-sponsored solutions continue to be carefully studied and exploited whenever possible. The premier, vice premiers, and other members of the government have often said that trade unions are difficult and demanding partners of the state administration, but that they are valuable and indispensable partners.

What is disturbing are statements that ignore reality and indulge in wishful thinking.

[Kalecka] The most recent dispute concerns a paragraph of the Council of Ministers decree on fuel—about factory purchases of coal for their work forces. Trade unions think that this paragraph violates the collective contracts in force . . . .

[Perczynski] The tumult created by trade unions around that paragraph is a disturbing event because the paragraph does not restrict the workers' right to coal grants as provided for by some collective labor contracts. The government decree does not apply to such grants, which are constantly opposed by many groups of workers who have no such privileges. Given the present shortage of coal, such grants are a privilege some workers are entitled to only because they are employed by certain branches of industry. This privilege would be superfluous if there were no shortage of coal.

What the government decree does is regulate the principles of coal sales in the form of cash equivalents if collective contracts provide for cash payments. It states that when plants make collective purchases of coal, for which cash equivalents can be made, the general norms governing coal sales to individual consumers to meet their every day needs in fuel are to be observed. We cannot assume that the amount of coal needed to heat an apartment depends on where the tenant has his job. [passage omitted]

[Kalecka] Probably no trade union meeting has been held recently without sharply criticizing the 12-percent limit on wage increases, which are subject to taxation applicable to above-norm wages . . . .

[Perczynski] Wages account for about 50 percent of cash incomes in the socialized economy. When wages increase faster than the supply of goods and services, inflationary pressures begin to operate. Since all of us, including trade unions, favor combating inflation, we must eliminate its causes, one of which is cash incomes that are not justified by production results. Increasing supplies must go hand in hand with wage discipline—with tying wages very closely to actual production results. The taxation you have in mind, which is known as the "12-percent taxation," is one of the measures that can effect a correct ratio of wages to production results. [passage omitted]

[Kalecka] Trade unionists think that the National Socio-economic Plan for the present 5-year period does not meet public expectations and our economic potential. Charges have recently been raised that this plan is inconsistent with the solutions proposed for the second stage of the economic reform.

[Perczynski] The draft plant up to 1990 had been subjected to a 2-year general and detailed discussion before it was submitted to the Sejm. Trade unions also participated in this discussion, and most of their proposals were taken into consideration. To regard the plan as a document drawn up only by the government is a misunderstanding. After all, the government's duty is merely to realize this plan, which was adopted by the Sejm and had been previously approved by the 10th party congress.

It is true that the plan does not provide for fulfilling all public expectations because our economic situation still does not permit this. But the plan's aims are realistic and are consistent with our intention to accelerate our development. [passage omitted]

Michalek on Agricultural Development

AU141434 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12-13 Sep 87 p 4

[Interview with Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, by Roman Przeciszewski: "A Different Countryside, a Different Agriculture"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts][passage omitted] [Przeciszewski] There is still work to be done. Meanwhile, the countryside is complaining about a lack of confidence in agricultural policy, and the Sejm has passed a resolution that stresses that if the present situation continues, it can lead to the collapse of positive trends in food production . . .

[Michalek] What the Sejm said in general terms was that there was a failure to fully satisfy the needs of agriculture with regard to fertilizers, plant preservation agents, machinery, and coal. No one disputes this. However, it ought to be remembered that at the present time every branch of the economy has its needs and expects more than it has at the present time. So, what the country is capable of has become a compromise between the interests of individual branches, and this is a truth from which we cannot escape. There was not a trace of ill will in the fact that the nitrogen industry failed to accomplish plan targets in January of this year and that there was a shortage of 40,000 tons of nitrogen, compared to the

amount envisaged by the Central Annual Plan. However, it is worth stressing that the chemical industry has begun to accomplish plan targets.

[Przeciszewski] Is that enough?

[Michalek] Those are the facts, and they cannot be altered immediately. That is why I cannot understand some of my colleagues, comrades who just seem to be waiting for something dramatic to happen that would confirm the thesis there will be no harvest. It is true that we are dealing with a certain amount of stagnation — this applies, for example, to fertilizers, but during the years 1971-1980 the greatest amount of fertilizer ever was used and the yield was 25 quintals per hectare and the yield today is 30 quintals per hectare! How did this come about? This is partly due to the exploitation of reserves in agriculture and to changes in the way in which crops are cultivated. This is a result of agricultural policy.

[Przeciszewski] What is going to happen next? It is not possible to fool land, and we cannot count on there being more fertilizers available over the next few years.

[Michalek] I agree; but use of fertilizers is not the only factor to have a bearing on agricultural output. Present-day agriculture also involves modern technology and genetic engineering. So there is nothing strange about the fact that the introduction of scientific achievements accounts for 52 percent. Present-day agriculture also means an efficient agrarian structure and modern forms of labor organization. When I took over the combine at Glubczyce, we had a yield of 26.4 quintals per hectare, now we have a yield of 60 quintals. But there are no members of the old cadre left, who did not understand the changes that are taking place. At first there were only 4 people with engineering qualifications, now there are 52. And these are people for whom agriculture is not only an occupation but a passion. [passage omitted]

[Przeciszewski] At this point I would like to ask about the future of the Polish countryside and about structural changes in agriculture. This is a political problem as well as a social and economic one.

[Michalek] We only want to divide agriculture into the good and the bad. The model for the development of agriculture will continue to comprise several sectors but there will certainly not be any room for farms that are weak or are run in a primitive or inefficient way. They will simply be unable to compete and will fail.

[Przeciszewski] And what about the slogan of socialized land? Has it been discarded?

[Michalek] There is no place for dogmatism in the future of Polish agriculture. If the situation that eventually arises is that working hours will determine the quality of life in the countryside, then we will find greater structural changes. I certainly do not insist that new collective or state farms must be established immediately. I see there being opportunities in teams, including informal ones, and I think that they meet the requirements of two-generation families that run a single farm. As I have already said, today's agriculture requires modern methods of organization and operation.

[Przeciszewski] However, this only applies to private farming . . .

[Michalek] But of course. If anyone thinks that cooperative farming will develop in the same way that it has thus far—that is, it is considered enough to have a chairman, a deputy chairman, and an accountant—then he is very much mistaken. There must be innovation; perhaps innovation of the kind that one sees at the agricultural production collective farm in Osnow, Torun Voivodship. A farmer is a member of a collective, but he farms his own land. The collective farm helps the village cooperative because it ensures that the farmer receives feeds and other production inputs without having to wait in line, and the village cooperative helps the collective farm by selling its produce. [passage omitted]

Views Cited on Workers' Energy, Waste

AU041343 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 29 Aug 87 p 2

[From the "press review"]

[Excerpts] *Odrodzenie* [*Rebirth*] on 8 August published an interview with Professor Dr Mariusz Gulczynski from the Polish Academy of Sciences Institute of Statehood and Law:

[Gulczynski] While regarding the workers class as the main force of the people, we must note that at present other segments of this class have come to the fore. In principle, miners, metallurgical workers, shipyard workers — workers in large-scale industries — were the dominant elements, but now we must note those who have mastered modern production and processing technologies. Old criteria of manual or white collar work no longer apply to them. With increasing frequency, technicians and engineers continue to become direct producers in the new industries. That is why intellectual energy and not traditional muscular strength should be increasingly reckoned with in all areas, including the political area. *Wieczor Evening* on 29 July published an interview with Docent Dr Lech Zacher, member of the State Council for Environmental Protection:

[Zacher] Here and there, people are saying that our society's negative attitudes toward nuclear energy are actually irrational and are rooted in society's ignorance and lack of knowledge of the issue. I think that to say this is ridiculous, if not irrational. People are not afraid of atoms and nuclear power stations as such. What they fear are failures, which do happen. Our people also fear something else: Whether we are able to execute everything as it should be executed, what with our daily troubles with the quality of materials, production organization, transportation, and so on. We are hard put to question these fears. Nor is it right to assert that exploiting alternative sources of energy can be of little use to us,

but thinking along these lines is so one-sided and fixed that these sources are being completely ignored, which means that we are going against the grain of world trends. [quotation omitted from *Trybuna Robotnicza* on Warsaw-Budapest trains]

Wprost [*Outright*] on 9 August published an interview with Malgorzata Niepokulczycka, chairman of the Consumers' Federation:

[Niepokulczycka] When we compiled our data on the strength of our research we thought that publishing this data would shock everyone. That is why we have fought for such a long time to have it published so that people should know.

[*Wprost*] At present very few people react to such data because it is too depressing.

[Niepokulczycka] Well, the truth is that, according to our federation's most recent research, we continue to lose already 40 percent of our national income because of bad quality. This means that our situation is desperate. We continue to scream, but actually no one listens to us.

Further on Kenyan Leader Moi's Visit

Joint Communique Issued

AU141120 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Sep 87 p 5

[Romanian-Kenyan "Joint Communique" on the official visit of friendship paid by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi to Romania 8-10 September]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, Daniel Toroitich arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya, paid an official visit of friendship to the SR of Romania 8-10 September 1987.

The high-ranking guest and the people who accompanied him visited economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and Daniel Toroitich arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya, conducted official talks, which took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

During the talks, the president of Romania and the president of Kenya briefed each other about the current concerns regarding the development of their countries, examined ways and means to continue to develop Romanian-Kenyan cooperation, and discussed key issues of the current international situation.

I

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi expressed satisfaction with the positive results achieved so far in developing relations between the two countries and reaffirmed their countries' desire to continue to strengthen bilateral relations in the political, economic, cultural, and scientific areas and in other sectors of common interest.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Republic of Kenya reasserted their countries' adherence to respecting in bilateral and international relations the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, refraining from the use or threat of force, and each people's right to free and independent development in keeping with its own guideline without any outside interference.

Stressing the importance of economic relations for the development of cooperation between the two countries in general, the president of Romania and the president of Kenya stressed that this cooperation must take place by taking account of their countries' priorities in socioeconomic development. President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi agreed to act to increase exchanges and develop cooperation in industry, agriculture, mining and geology, and in other areas of common interest. It was agreed that the ministries, the specialized bodies and organizations from the two countries should take concrete steps to achieve cooperation ventures and exchanges in which both sides are interested.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Republic of Kenya decided that on the basis of the trade agreement concluded between the two states a joint commission for economic cooperation should be established and should begin its activity as soon as possible.

During the visit, an Agreement-Program on Developing Long-Term Economic and Technological Cooperation and Trade Exchanges Between the SR of Romania and the Republic of Kenya was signed.

II

During the talks on the current international situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi noted with satisfaction the convergence or great similarity of their views on major problems facing humanity today.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Republic of Kenya noted with concern that the current international situation continues to be very serious and complex, especially because of the intensification of the arms race and of the huge stockpiles of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons. The two sides stressed that at this point an intolerable situation has been reached where huge resources are being wasted on armaments, while numerous socioeconomic problems in the world are still unsolved.

Stressing the constant intensification of tension and the flaring up of new conflicts that may lead to a new world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe, the presidents of Romania and Kenya emphasized that the basic problem of our time is halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, completely eliminating nuclear weapons, and radically reducing conventional arms and military expenditures.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Republic of Kenya advocated the implementation of a comprehensive disarmament program, which should focus on the elimination of nuclear weapons and also include the reduction of conventional weapons, troops, and military expenditures.

President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi greatly appreciated President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives regarding Romania's unilateral five percent reduction in weapons, troops, and military expenditures and emphasized that this measure is a tangible example of Romania's efforts to achieve real progress in disarmament.

In stressing the interdependence between disarmament and development, the president of Romania and the president of Kenya pointed out that through reducing weapons, troops, and military expenditures important

human, financial, and material resources would be made available for meeting the requirements for mankind's socioeconomic development and especially for supporting the efforts of the developing countries.

Romania and Kenya support using outer space for peaceful purposes alone and for an appropriate agreement on banning the militarization of outer space.

The president of Romania and the president of Kenya expressed the hope that the Vienna all-European Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe will yield results that will bring about progress in achieving disarmament and strengthening trust, and in the general cause of cooperation among all participating states.

Examining the situation in Africa, the president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Republic of Kenya emphasized the achievements attained by the African peoples in their struggle for freedom and national independence and for their economic and social development, and also expressed concern about the continuation of foreign interference in the domestic affairs of African countries. In stressing the difficulties of the African countries because of the world economic crisis, which is aggravated by the burden of foreign debts, the two sides emphasized the need to take effective action at a national and international level to overcome those difficulties and to ensure their socioeconomic progress.

Reaffirming the peoples' solidarity with the African peoples' struggle for completely eliminating colonialism, for protecting and strengthening their national independence, and for their independent socioeconomic development, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi firmly condemned the aggressive acts of South Africa against neighboring independent state, the racist apartheid policy, and the repressive measures of the Pretoria authorities against the majority population in that country.

Expressing their countries' active support for the just struggle for national independence waged by the Namibian people, under SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leadership, their only legitimate representative, the leaders of the two states spoke out for intensified international efforts to achieve Namibia's independence on the basis of the immediate application of the UN resolutions in this respect.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Republic of Kenya believe that a global, just, and lasting peace in the Middle East must be based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, on the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and creation of their own state, and on the guarantee for the independence and sovereignty of all states in that area, including Israel.

Pointing out that favorable preconditions exist at this point to achieve a lasting and just peace in the Middle East through negotiations, the presidents of the two states favored the convening of a UN-sponsored international conference which should be attended by all sides concerned, including the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, by Israel, and by the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Expressing concern about the serious situation created by the conflict between Iran and Iraq, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi advocated the cessation of the war and a negotiated solution to all problems between the two countries. They expressed support for the recent UN Security Council Resolution and for the mission of the UN general secretary in that area.

Expressing concern about the worsening of the world economic situation, which especially affects the situation of the developing countries, the president of Romania and the president of Kenya emphasized that the intensification of the contradiction between the rich and poor countries tends to turn into the strongest contradiction of today.

The two sides expressed the common view that eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order is an imperative requirement to ensure peace and international security.

Romania and Kenya are for the convening of a special UN conference, which should be attended on an equal basis both by the developing and the developed countries, to seek a global solution to the problems of underdevelopment, including those linked to foreign debt.

The two countries are struggling to strengthen unity and cooperation among the developing countries on the basis of the principles of respect for independence and sovereignty and of broadening the forms of cooperation under mutually advantageous conditions.

The presidents of the two states believe that it is necessary to take firm steps to seek a global political-economic solution to the foreign debt problem of the developing countries on the basis of criteria which will take account of the level of development of the debtor countries and on the basis of practical means aimed at reducing and stabilizing interests so as to permit the granting of new and more advantageous credits to the developing countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi believe that the complex problems faced by humanity require the active participation of all states, irrespective of their size, in the international activity.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Republic of Kenya stressed the importance and the positive role of the Nonaligned Movement in solving the problems of the present-day world, and in asserting a new policy of freedom and independence and appreciated the decisive significance of the decisions adopted by the Harare Conference of the chiefs of states and governments of the Nonaligned Movement.

Romania and Kenya believe that the United Nations is the most appropriate international forum for a democratic discussion on the solution of current problems, and advocate the enhancement of the role of the United Nations and of other international organizations.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Republic of Kenya expressed complete satisfaction with the Romanian-Kenyan summit meeting in the belief that it constitutes a valuable contribution to developing relations between the two countries in their mutual interest.

The president of the Republic of Kenya, Daniel Toroitich arap Moi, expressed warm thanks to the president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and to the friendly Romanian people for the hospitality and special reception he enjoyed during the visit.

The president of the Republic of Kenya, Daniel Toroitich arap Moi, extended an invitation to the president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay an official visit of friendship to the Republic of Kenya. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date of the visit will be agreed on through diplomatic channels. Bucharest, 9 September 1987.

Message to Ceausescu

AU141818 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Sep 87 p 5

[Message from Daniel Toroitich arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya, to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, on the Kenyan president's departure from Romania on 10 September]

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania,

Mr President,

On leaving your beautiful country, I would like once more to express my heartfelt gratitude to you personally and, through you, to the Romanian Government and people for the warm reception and generous hospitality extended to me and my delegation from the very moment of our arrival in your capital city, Bucharest.

I leave Bucharest with pleasant impressions about the useful talks we had there and the warm hospitality extended to us by the people we met. I am convinced that, following our short visit, the excellent relations between Romania and Kenya will strengthen and the ties between our peoples will become ever closer.

I take this opportunity to extend to you wishes of much health and happiness, as well as wishes for the Romanian's people's further prosperity.

Daniel Toroitich arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya

Ceausescu Greets Ethiopia's Mengistu

On Election

AU141855 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Sep 87 p 4

[Message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Ethiopia, on the proclamation of the Democratic People's Republic in Ethiopia and on his election as Ethiopia's president]

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa:

On the proclamation of the Democratic People's Republic of Ethiopia, I take pleasure in extending to you warm congratulations and best wishes for success in your fatherland's development as well as wishes for the friendly Ethiopian people's continuous progress and prosperity. This event of historic significance for the broad process of building the new society in Ethiopia opens up new prospects along the road of consolidating revolutionary achievements, promoting socioeconomic progress, and raising the people's living standard.

I also warmly congratulate you for your election to the high position of president of the Democratic People's Republic of Ethiopia and chairman of the State Council and I wish you full success in your activity devoted to implementing the country's development programs, under the leadership of the Workers Party, and further consolidating national independence and sovereignty.

I express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to develop in the future, to the benefit and in the interests of the Romanian and Ethiopian peoples and of the cause of peace, cooperation, and understanding in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

On Anniversary of Revolution

AU141752 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Sep 87 p 5

[Message by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Ethiopia, on the anniversary of Ethiopia's revolution]

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa,

On the 13th anniversary of the people's revolution, I take pleasure in extending to you warm congratulations and best wishes for personal happiness and for the friendly Ethiopian people's prosperity and further progress.

The Romanian people follow with lively interest and rejoice in the achievements obtained by the Ethiopian people, under the leadership of the Workers' Party.

I express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will further register an ever stronger development, to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

Dascalescu Greets Ethiopian Prime Minister

AU141858 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Sep 87 p 4

[Text] Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, sent a congratulatory telegram to Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, prime minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Ethiopia, on the latter's investiture in this high position. The telegram also expresses the conviction that, in accordance with agreements and understandings reached at high level, the two governments will work to ceaselessly stimulate and develop Romanian-Ethiopian relations.

Paper Hails Greek Decision on Albania

AU141405 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Sep 87 p 4

[V. Alexandrescu article: "A Positive Step in Conformity with the Interests of Peace and Security in the Balkans and Throughout Europe"]

[Text] As has been reported, the Greek Government has recently decided to end the "state of war" with Albania instituted during World War II as a result of the Italian-Greek conflict. In a statement, the Greek Government spokesman emphasized that this decision will serve the expansion of relations between the two countries. Indeed, this is a positive step that will consecrate the existing status quo because Albanian-Greek diplomatic relations were reestablished in 1971. Under such circumstances, the abrogation of the "state of war" also legally ends a situation that belongs to other times, to historic conditions that have basically changed and it will certainly be important for both the normalization of bilateral relations and for further strengthening the political atmosphere in the Balkans.

It is a historic reality that both the Albanian people and the Greek people were victims of fascist, nazi aggression; both peoples struggled heroically by making great sacrifices to defeat the oppressors and to free their homeland. Stressing that the Albanian Government welcomes the Greek Government decision as an expression of political realism, an Albanian Foreign Ministry declaration emphasizes that a good atmosphere has been created to further strengthen friendship between the two peoples. A similar opinion is shared by the government in Athens; the Greek minister of foreign affairs stressed that the abrogation of the state of war between the two countries will contribute to strengthening bilateral relations and to peace and security in the Balkans.

Both the Albanian and the Greek peoples are currently making great constructive efforts aimed at their countries' prosperity. While building socialism, Albania has achieved great changes in all areas and has implemented comprehensive socioeconomic development plans. In turn, Greece has undertaken and continues to take a number of steps to bring about changes on the road to democratic development in order to contribute to the country's many-sided progress. In this context, the elimination of the "state of war" between the two countries will contribute to the elimination of a number of artificial obstacles and will facilitate fruitful cooperation and collaboration to the mutual benefit of the two peoples and understanding on the European continent.

This is the very reason for which this step has been welcomed and continues to be welcomed positively by public opinion in our country which, as is known, harbors feelings of friendship for the Albanian and Greek peoples. It's is well known that Socialist Romania has consistently advocated the elimination of all sequels of World War II as one of the essential preconditions for achieving European security. At the same time, it is known that one of the main targets of our party's and state's foreign policy, to which important initiatives and sustained efforts have been devoted throughout the years, is turning the Balkans into an area of peace, good neighborliness, and fruitful cooperation. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu repeatedly emphasized within the framework of general concerns to strengthen confidence, security, and peace in Europe and in the world, Romania is for and consistently acts to expand bilateral and many-sided cooperation among the Balkan countries, to solve any disputes that still exist between them by political means, and to turn this area into an area of good neighborliness and peaceful cooperation.

Undoubtedly, the abrogation of the "state of war" between Greece and Albania makes a noteworthy contribution in this direction. It also is an important contribution to reasserting the policy of peaceful coexistence and developing broad cooperation among all states, irrespective of their social system.

Ceausescu Visits Cluj County Units

Visits Industries, Farms

AU142007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/9/1987—In the morning of September 14, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu started another

working visit to several of the country's counties. On the first day he stopped at industrial and farming units, as well as leading institutions in Cluj County (central Romania). The current meeting of the Romanian head of state with producers of materials and spiritual assets in that part of the country occasioned a thorough analysis of the way in which the plan tasks for the period elapsed since the beginning of this year had been fulfilled, of the measures required for the fulfillment of the provisions for 1987 and for the whole five-year period in the best conditions, for the attainment of the goals set by the Thirteenth RCP Congress.

During the visit to industrial enterprises—the metallurgical combine in Cimpia Turzii, the chemical combine in Dej, the "Unirea" textile machinery equipment enterprise in Cluj-Napoca—special attention was paid to questions like the modernization of fabrication technologies, promotion of technical progress, production growth and diversification, more particularly of that meant for export, more efficient capitalization of raw and subsidiary materials, thrifty utilization of energy and recovery of power resources from fabrication processes, higher efficiency of all economic activities. At the metallurgical combine in Cimpia Turzii special attention was paid to experts' concerns to assimilate new brands of high-quality steels, stainless electrodes for nuclear power plants, other products required by the key branches of the national economy.

Visiting the agricultural research station in Turda, the RCP and Romanian state leader was appreciative of the results scored by that unit's experts in developing high-yield varieties and hybrids, elaborating improved cultivating technologies to turn out big and stable productions. An analysis was made together with experts of the achievements scored by the county's agriculture in intensively developing plant and animal productions, with stress on the efforts to more efficiently use the land, the powerful material groundwork of farming units. It was emphasized that pursuing the attainment of the targets of the new agrarian revolution several state and cooperative farming units turned out wheat and barley productions of over 8,000 kg per hectare.

The programme of the day preceding the beginning of the new academic year also included visits to the special high school and the faculty of mechanics in the county seat—Cluj-Napoca. A survey was made of the results the teaching staff scored in the educational and learning process, as well as of the main directions of action to improve its quality, intensify the work of training good experts.

On Monday evening, President Nicolae Ceausescu met with the Bureau of the Cluj County RCP Committee.

The visit to that county continues.

Meets County RCP Committee

AU150908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0847 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/9/1987—The RCP general secretary and the president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mme Elena Ceausescu met with members of the Cluj County RCP Committee Bureau in the evening of Monday, September 14.

Starting from the conclusions of the analyses made earlier in the day in production, research and learning units, the ways and means were discussed during the meeting for Cluj County to fulfill well the important tasks it has under the plan for 1987 and the five years, and under the thirteenth RCP Congress documents.

The RCP general secretary assessed the results as failing to match the county's big technical and human potential, reminding of the important investments made in the county which now has a strong material base in industry and agriculture, and whose share in the country's economy is considerable.

Nicolae Ceausescu urged that firm steps be taken to remove the short falls and all activities be performed in a better way, to recoup the arrears and fulfill all the pointers of the plan for the whole year.

Questions concerning a better physical urban and rural planning and modernization of the county were also considered.

Iran Foreign Ministry Official Arrives

LD140608 Tehran IRNA in English 0551 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 14, IRNA—Foreign Ministry deputy for cultural and consular affairs, Javad Mansuri arrived here Sunday afternoon on a two-day visit and talks with Yugoslav officials.

An Iranian Embassy official said that Mansuri's talks with Yugoslav officials will center on mutual relations, Mid-east and Persian Gulf situation. He told IRNA that Mansuri is carrying a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i of Iran for his Yugoslav counterpart.

Mansuri is scheduled to meet with Yugoslav president, foreign minister and several other state officials.

He will later visit Poland and hold talks with Polish officials.

Delivers Message to Mojsov

LD141440 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1356 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 14 (TANJUG)—Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i has sent a message to the Yugoslav State Presidency on the situation in the Gulf, the Iran-Iraq war and the development of relations between Yugoslavia and Iran.

Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Javad Mansuri handed the message to Yugoslav Presidency President Lazar Mojsov today.

Mansuri informed Mojsov on Tehran's stane on the latest developments in the Iran-Iraq wqr and the situation in the Gulf.

In the ensuing talks, Mansuri and Mojsov both expressed interest in the further promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iran in all areas.

Mojsov Addresses Gathering on Osimo Accords

LD121804 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Nova Gorica, Yugoslavia, September 12 (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, today laid stress on the importance of the 1979 Osimo Accords by which the two next-door neighbour countries, Yugoslavia and Italy, had finally solved border questions at issue and other matters in their bilateral relations.

Addressing a gathering to mark the 40th anniversary of unifying the Slovenian seacoast region with Yugoslavia as its mother country in the place of Nova Gorica, on the Yugoslav-Italian frontier, Mojsov said that the Osimo accords had realized an option for cooperation as the only alternative to division, confrontation and hostility.

The Slovenian seacoast region was unified with Yugoslavia two years after the end of World War Two in which Slovenians from the region that belonged to Italy took part in the war against fascism. Being a majority population, they opted for unification with the Republic of Slovenia, northwestern Yugoslavia, i.e. with Yugoslavia.

In addition to regulating land and sea frontiers between Yugoslavia and Italy, the Osimo Accords laid foundations for a fuller exercise of national minority rights and for economic cooperation, Mojsov emphasized. This is one of the biggest questions concerning global legal protection for the Slovenian minority in Italy, he pointed out.

Through bilateral efforts and with much of good will Yugoslavia and Italy created an open frontier of good-neighbourliness based on appreciation for the interests of people on both sides of the frontier and for the reality of differences in the two coutnries' internal systems and international positions, the president of Yugoslavia's collective leadership underlined.

Placing emphasis on Yugoslavia's readiness to promote cooperation with all countries in the world, Mojsov said that working for peace, development, independence, democratisation of international relations and equal cooperation remains a lasting orientation for socialist and non-aligned Yugoslavia. Only in such activities Yugoslavia finds guarantees for its own independence and free development, he added.

Mojsov pointed to Yugoslavia's interest in all-round ties with the whole Europe and various economic groupings, such as the EC, EFTA and Comecon. Yugoslavia feels a particular interest in technological ties within the Eureka project and in advancing cooperation with the EC, it being an essential factor in the balance of Yugoslavia's economic relations with the world, including aspects of credit obligations and technological challenges.

Commentary on Bulgarian Treaty Celebration

AU121522 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Excerpts] The Politburo of the BCP Central Committee has decided to proclaim 3 March a state holiday to mark Bulgaria's liberation from Ottoman domination. The Turkish domination over Bulgaria ended on 3 March 1878 with the signing of the San Stefano treaty. What does this Bulgarian move mean? Dragan Petrovic says:

The Peace of San Stefano ended the Russian-Turkish war and established the Principality of Bulgaria, better known as Great Bulgaria. This Great Bulgaria encompassed all of Macedonia, parts of southern Serbia, Albania, and Northern Greece. [passage omitted]

The San Stefano creation never came into force and it lasted only 3 months. Instead of ending up in the museum of history, it became a national ideal in Bulgaria, a means of Bulgarian policy, and eventually a national

holiday. Celebrating 3 March as a national holiday does not mean marking the liberation of Bulgaria, but instead marks the Great Bulgarian fiction nourished by tsarist Russia because of its aims in the Balkans. With the creation of socialist Bulgaria in 1944, further celebrations of this date were dropped. [passage omitted]

For 30 years, Bulgarian scholars have been diligently working to theoretically demonstrate that there are no Macedonians in Bulgaria, no Macedonians in Macedonia, and no Turks, no Armenians, nor Romanians in Bulgaria. One must admit that the Bulgarian state has generously helped them in their work, for it has succeeded—through staged censuses and through deleting and baptizing living people—in forming a so-called unified socialist Bulgarian nation. It seems that Bulgaria assesses that the truth as ordered from the scholars has, after sufficient repetition, become scientific truth, and that it is time, now that work has been completed in one's own house, that the San Stefano territorial pretensions should be elevated to the state level.

Many ambiguous points are present here. Having such ideas, how can Bulgaria develop good relations with Yugoslavia, as it says it wants to? Do these ideas conform with the agreement on great friendship between Bulgaria and Greece? Having such ideas, how can Bulgaria advocate cooperation in the Balkans and reply positively to Yugoslavia's initiative for a meeting of this area's foreign ministers? And finally, how can a country behave in this way while being a signatory to the Helsinki document on the inviolability of borders in Europe?

All these double standards can be more easily comprehended if one bears in mind that the San Stefano treaty was a kind of dividing stone at which various social forces and ideologies in Bulgarian society were separated. Czarist and then fascist Bulgaria were on the one side of this stone until 1944, until which time San Stefano was being celebrated on the state level. Dimitrov's socialist People's Republic of Bulgaria stood on the other side of the stone. Now, after the BCP Central Committee Politburo decision that the signing of the San Stefano treaty be again celebrated as a national holiday, where is the difference?

Imams' Gathering Used To Fan Nationalism

LD112230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 10 Sep 97

[Text] Sarajevo, 10 Sep (TANJUG)—An attempt to organize a political "tea party" with the imams of Velika Kladusa and Cazin is unprecedented. This was said at a meeting today of the Coordinating Committee for Issues of Religion and the Activity of Religious Communities of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference. Diversion by some sections of the clergy from the spiritual sphere into political life is nothing unusual. However, the conduct by the coordinating committees of the Velika Kladusa and Cazin municipal SAWP organizations, which on 28 August assembled to local imams and entrusted them with the political task of defending in their local communities the notorius platform of the former Agrokomerc director, Fikret Abdic, against the standpoints of the Executive Council and other political organs, calls for a more thorough examination that will come up with the names of all those who, at the time of tension, tried to use political manipulation to foment nationalist feelings.

This was not done at today's meeting, but it is to be expected that the protagonists of this dirty game will be exposed tomorrow soon as the Presidium of the republican conference of Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP is informed about this deplorable event. At a session of the Presidium of the Velika Kladusa SAWP municipal conference, Hajika Pozderac was named as the initiator of the meeting with 16 imams.

The chairman of the coordinating committee, Danijel Culinam, stressed that this was a blatant example of violating the Constitution and law and abusing religion for political purposes. It is obvious that this was a serious political mistake, but why, he asked, were the representatives of only one religious community invited to the meeting when the region has for centuries been populated by people of all three denominations [Muslim, Serbian Orthodox, and Croat]. He also stressed that the Association of Islamic Clergy is expected to take appropriate measures. Although he did not have full information about the imams's conduct, Senahid Bristric, secretary of the association, described all of this as an unprecedented affair in which the coordinating municipal commitees were primarily guilty of misusing their powers. His association is sending a number of members of its presidium to establish what happened.

Four Arrested for Underground Organization

LD141807 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] According to a statement by the Kragujevac District Public Prosecutor's Office, Sinisa Maksimovic of Bukovik, Dragan Valezic of Arandjelovac, and two juveniles have been arrested and are now under investigation. There is a well-founded suspicion that in the period since November 1984 they worked on setting up an underground organization to operate from the position of greater Serbian nationalism with the aim of undermining and destroying the country's sociopolitical system. The organization had its own statute, work program, and flag. To become a member it was necessary to take an oath during a specially prepared ritual. The organization was uncovered during a search for persons who wrote hostile slogans in Arandjelovac on 2 and 3 September.

Mikulic, Republic Officials Discuss Economy

LD142111 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1906 GMT

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Sep (TANJUG) — FEC President Branko Mikulic this evening held a consultation meeting with the presidents of the executive councils of the

assemblies of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces, during which they exchanged views on the tasks of priority importance in the further implementation of the stabilization policy with some of the proposed anti-inflation measures.

According to a statement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the participants at the meeting also discussed some questions of the current economic policy.

Long-Term Debt Service Proposal Examined

LD142001 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 14 (TANJUG) — The Yugoslav Government has prepared the proposal of a new long-term foreign debt servicing program to bring external obligations in line with the economy's potential and create conditions for accelerated development.

Although details of the proposal are yet unknown, it is assumed that Yugoslavia will in future set aside a much smaller percentage of its foreign exchange earnings for debt repayments. Changes are also in all probability inevitable in the dynamics of repayment.

Up to now Yugoslavia has earmarked 40 per cent of its foreign exchange income towards debt obligations, thus slowing down economic and social growth, as against the usual percentage of 25 per cent worldwide. Last year and in the first six months this year, it reduced its principal debts by some 1.9 billion dollars but the short term debt, contrary to plans, has increased by about 400 million dollars. Keeping up with installments has endangered large export arrangements earning the country the foreign currency needed for debt servicing.

Yugoslavia is one of the few countries which has for years regularly serviced its high foreign debt and reduced its indebtedness.

In the next five years Yugoslavia should repay about 76 per cent of its total medium- and long-term hard currency debts which amounted to 17 billion and 830 million dollars on December 31, 1986. Regular repayment of principal and interest would engage, under existing repayment conditions, more than half of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

While 60 per cent of this year's foreign obligations fell due in the January-June period, only 40 per cent of the expected foreign exchange inflow for the year was realized in the same period.

Pork, Beef Prices Increase Effective 1 Oct

LD150857 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0823 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Summary] Novi Sad, 15 Sep (TANJUG)—The prices of fresh pork and beef, which is under FEC control, will go up beginning 1 October by about 31 percent. This price increase is in line with FEC regulations on new minimum prices for cattle, which will also be increased by about 31 percent as from 1 October. The price of dairy products is also likely to rise any day.

Economic Secretary Discusses Inflation

LD141118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0720 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14th Sep (TANJUG)—Inflation has become a method whereby all primary deficits and dubious accounts are resolved by price icreases. As a result—as a consequence of such illogical aspects of economic management—the socioeconomic problems in our society are getting worse. In addition, inertia and delays in proposing the solutions, especially regarding the implementation of established policy, are exercising a virtually crucial influence on the further growth of inflation. This, and a series of other facts, suggest that we must operate much more efficiently through compulsory economic measures and by reducing normativism. In the implementation of the price policy we must apply direct control wherever the supply is conspicuously low, where there is no competition and there is a monopoly situation. This was stated by Dr Aleksandar Donev, FEC member and federal secretary for market and general economic affairs, to TANJUG editor Milos Petkovic. [passage omitted]

In fact, stressed Dr Donev, a front against inflation has not been formed, giving the impression that it cannot be set up because the relations are strained. In the present circumstances the tendency is to attain quick effects, which perhaps can be done. However, because of the existing economic structure, its low level of efficiency, high level of primary deficits, dubious accounts and indebtedness, these effects cannot be lasting. This means that the problem is not to bring down inflation through prices. On the contrary, the problem is the factors, accumulated over a long period of time, which lay down the conditions for the way the economy is run. The attempts to cover up non-rational business activity in a way is alien to a healthy economy and to the regulative market mechanisms are obvious. Noncompliance with the law and hesitation in the implementation not only of social guidelines but of official decisions of the highest organs represent a special difficulty. [passage omitted]

The FEC, Dr Aleksandar Donev went on to say, is working intensively on several key questions so that a way out of the tense crisis economic situation can be found, and also on the solutions that will help arrest and, of course, curb the inflation. A program of operative anti-inflation measures whose consistent implementation should have an impact on curbing the inflation is also in preparation. This will be followed by measures in the area of credit-monetary and taxation policy, general and joint expenditure, and distribution of income and personal income. The ways of establishing internal and external liquidity, which at the same time will contribute to higher labor productivity, more reational business management and affirmation of high quality factors in this area, will also be proposed. To restructure the economy and to eliminate inflationary economic operations is also an objective.

The federal secretary for market and general economic affairs stressed that all these intentions cannot be carried

out overnight, in view of the gravity of the problem. It is expected that these measures will come up against obstacles, that is they will meet resistance during their implementation. A realistic evaluation of the economic factors, in keeping with the long-term program of economic stabilization, will certainly break the deep-rooted practice of confrontational relations and bring about a respect for economic criteria and market laws.

Speaking of the situation on the market, Dr Aleksandar Donev stressed that on a long-term basis we shall be facing a global and structural imbalance of supply and demand accompanied by growth of inflation. In this sort of climate, when the demand for the final products by the population is expanding, the scramble for durable consumer goods and more expensive commodities is coming fully to the fore. What happens is that everyone is trying to convert the money, which because of inflation is losing its value, into goods. [passage omitted]

We are also witnessing the increasing intensification of social differences. According to some information the gap between the highest and the lowest personal income is enormous. The highest monthly earnings are almost 20 times as high as the lowest. [passage omitted]

Without a doubt product quality is one of the weakest points of our economy. Answering this question the federal secretary for market and general economic affairs confirmed that this criticism is not gorundless. However, what happens most frequently is that the quality is reduced so that at least some tabs can be kept on the prices. It cannot be denied that we are also facing very serious problems regarding the fall of the quality of the products. We have not taken advantage of the import-substitution stage of the development to restructure the economy, with the result that industry and production in general have remained greatly dependent on imported raw material and reproduction material. A shortage of foreign currency resources and the difficulties associated with our balance of payments have the affect that increasingly frequent use is made of domestic material whose quality is criticized by the manufacturers of the final product. [passage omitted]

Asked in conclusion to say something about the issue of promissory notes and their use as an instrument of payment, Donev said that the issue of "grey" money is always a very significant generator of inflation; any issue of promissory notes as an instrument of payment but not as an instrument ensuring the payment, seriously upsets the monetary balance. The imbalance between commodity and monetary funds is most certainly compensated for through price rises. In light of this it is not difficult to assess the harmful effects of the Agrokomerc prommisory notes issued without a proper crediter backing. By the way, I would not like to go into an assessment of the growth of inflation up to the end of the year, which no doubt will be very high. However, it certainly will not be as high as anticipated by some economists, said Dr Aleksandar Donev.

Stambolic Comments on Constitutional Changes

LD142020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1716 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 14 (TANJUG) — Constitutional changes are not a magic wand, but can be of great help in finding a timely way out of the crisis, president of Yugoslavia's largest republic, Serbia, Ian Stambolic said today.

According to Stambolic, the causes of the current crisis in Yugoslavia are primarily political, with economic problems only arising from them. Amendments to the constitution are therefore inevitable.

The present Federal Constitution and the constitutions of Yugoslavia's six republics (Federal units) were promulgated in 1974. The Federal Constitution gave the republics a large measure of autonomy as an expression of their national statehood, because the republics actually represent the states of Yugoslavia's individual nations.

Stambolic said the constitution was partly responsible for the current crisis in the country because, among other things, its provisions concerning the autonomous provinces are "ambiguous, incomplete and imprecise."

There are two autonomous provinces in Yugoslavia — Vojvodina and Kosovo — where the two largest national minorities — the Hungarian and Albanian — live. Both provinces are part of Serbia and enjoy a large measure of autonomy in respect to the republic, virtually the same as that given to Serbia and other republics in relation to the federation.

Stambolic now urges a return to "centralism as an objective necessity" in planning and decision-making, because "the state cannot be run without a hierachy, without management." He said he was convinced this is neither against self-management, nor does it constitute a call for the statist centralization of the past.

Stambolic also called for "commodity production and an open market economy" as a way out of the crisis, and especially urged "the abolition of the tutorship of politics over the economy."

Stambolic said that efforts to resolve the economic crisis must start with the resolving of the political crisis, for which constitutional changes are a pre-condition.

Stambolic said this is true not only of changes in the constitution of Yugoslavia, but also in that of Serbia. Drafting of the amendments has been under way for some time now. The proposed changes are to be the topic of a public debate, but only after they are definitively formulated in political and delegational bodies.

Stambolic considers that it is essential to precisely define both autonomous provinces — Vojvodina and Kosovo — as constituent parts of Serbia — which is not the case now — since "the autonomous provinces are presently virtually identified with the republics."

However, no common stand on the constitutional changes has been reached in Serbia. It was stated in the assembly of Serbia after Stambolic's speech that agreement has been reached only by the leaderships of Serbia and Kosovo, and that Vojvodina, Serbia's other province, has not yet given its full approval.

The assembly of Serbia today fixed the end of October as the deadline for agreeing all proposed changes in Serbia's constitution.

Constitution Explained on Presidency Membership

AU141848 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] At its session scheduled for 22 September the Bosnian Assembly will most probably discuss the resignation of Hamdija Pozderac, vice president of the SFRY Presidency.

According to the SFRY Constitution, if the term of office of a member of the Presidency ends before it was due, the member's post ceases to exists on the day the republican or provincial assembly removes the occupant.

Until the election of a new member of the SFRY Presidency in the SFRY Assembly, this post is held by the president of the Republican Presidency, in this case Mato Andric.

According to the Republican Constitution a member of the SFRY Presidency is elected or removed by secret ballot. A candidate for a member of the Presidency is proposed by the republican SAWP.

Further Reportage on Agrokomerc Affair

Krunic Stresses Responsibility

LD141659 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Let us begin by going to Kumrovec where Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium delivered a lecture to the 13th generation of students of the Josip Broz Tito Political School, at the start of their course. During the opening function today the school's students and guests were also greeted by the school principal, Dr Emil Rojic. Milan Puljiz reports from Kumrovec:

[Puljiz] [Passage omitted] Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke about topical social and political issues, explaining the role of the LC in this connection.

In recent months there has been a series of work stoppages and excesses, and ugly things follow one another almost every day. We must, he said, publicly establish what the truth is and rigorously call people to account. Only in this way can the raging passions, the ideological wavering, and the differing ideopolitical assessments of the same events and deeds by allayed. In particular, responsibility for public statements, whether oral and written, must be increased.

[Begin Krunic recording] We always proceed from the fact that we have a long-term program of economics stabilization as our ideological platform for overcoming the crisis and for economic development, and that we have the decisions of the 13th congress which constitute a broad platform for the further development of our political system and of the League of Communists.

First, as a matter of urgency, we must react to the shocks and blows we have received. One of these is the flagrant example of illegality and crime which has come to the fore in the Agrokomerc case. However, Agrokomerc is unfortunately only the tip of the iceberg and a drastic illustration of what we all know and constantly speak of, namely that there is no coherent legal system in Yugoslavia and that the people do not adhere to what has been agreed, established, and prescribed. Loopholes in laws and one's own agreements are being sought to an excessive degree; everyone is doing the best he can in this regard, resulting in the spreading practice of not living on one's work but on fraud, speculations, and even on crime.

This concrete problem must be quickly resolved because of this state of affairs by taking measures to go all the way to establish responsibility. In fact, this will be a test, but it will also be a chance for us to no longer overlook such flagrant cases of irresponsibility, and to restore our people's trust in the LC. This means that we must turn over a new leaf and start behaving the way the people demand us to, among other things by everyone in society accepting personal responsibility. [end recording]

[Puljiz] Much is expected from the LC, according to the evaluation made by Krunic, and this is why the method of work must be changed. He resisted the thesis that the LC should take matters into its own hands. Anything that is not socialist self-management would only entail new and bigger difficulties. Krunic therefore considers that self-management is the only way out of the crisis. If it is to operate more efficiently as the most responsible part of the political system of socialist self-management, the LC will strengthen its shaken reputation, and the leaderships will enjoy more confidence.

Krunic remarked critically that the LC has become very lazy intellectually and from the thinking perspective. Let this school provide the encouragement for it to awake from its sleep.

Pozderac Resignation Endorsed

AU141825 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] At its session held today, the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium pointed out, among other things, that Hamdija Pozderac's resignation represents an important contribution to solving problems created by the Agrokomerc affair and that the question of responsibility should be discussed not only by bank directors, but also by those holding responsible posts in the Federal Secretariat for Finances and the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

Chairman Rotar To Resign

LD141557 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Ljubljana, 14 Sep (TANJUG)—Metod Rotar, chairman of the Management Board of the Associated Bank of Ljubljana, will resign over the Agrokomerc affair. Banks from the Associated Bank of Ljubljana purchased a large number of Agrokomerc's unsecured promissory notes.

At today's Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium Session, Joze Smole stressed in a discussion on preparations for the next LCY Central Committee session, to be devoted to issues of constitutionality and law, that Hamdija Pozderac's resignation was received in Slovenia as a significant contribution to the consistent efforts to resolve outstanding issues and problems arising from the Agrokomerc affair. It also helped to establish responsibility at all levels for this and other cases, which the law and the legal system did not observe.

The view is that, in the spirit of the conclusions reached by the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium, Communists at the Economic Bank of Ljubljana and at the Bank of Koper, which are both parts of the Associated Bank of Ljubljana, should sit down and discuss their level of responsibility. The banks' directors should, following the example of Metod Rotar, start thinking about tendering their resignations. It is also expected that for "moral reasons" Hamdija Pozderac's resignation will prompt some of the appropriate federal organs and institutions, such as the Federal Secretariat for Finance, the National Bank of Yugoslavia, the Social Accountancy Service, and others, and their top officials to reexamine their direct and indirect responsibility.

Banker's Removal Approved

LD142150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 14 Sep (TANJUG)—At its meeting in Sarajevo this evening, the Executive Council of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina discussed and adopted a report by its commission on the responsibility of the republic's Social Accountancy Service, the Bosnia-Hercegovina National Bank, and the Sarajevo Associated Economic Bank in connection with the case of the Agrokomerc composite organization of associated labor from Velika Kladusa. Among other things the Executive Council proposed to the Bosnia-Hercegovina assembly that Jure Pelivan, governor of the Bosnia-Hercegovina National Bank, should be released from his duties.

Endorsing the commission's report, the council established that the Social Accountancy service in Bosnia-Hercegovina was responsible for illegally carrying out preliminary control of payment operations and subsequent controls. The responsibility is borne by the Velika Kladusa and Bihac branches of this service which knew or should have known of the illegal activities of Agrokomerc, concealed them—that is, made it possible for them to be carried out—and thereby contributed to the creation of difficult consequences. [passage omitted]

Proposal to Recall Pozderac

LD142143 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1658 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Sarajevo, 14 Sep (TANJUG)—On the basis of a report by a working group of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium has had a conversation with Hakija Pozderac. On the basis of the views and standpoints of the LC organizations and organs from Velika Kladusa and Bihac, the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium believes that Hakija Pozderac bears political responsibility for the Agrokomerc affair.

In view of this, the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium decided to submit a proposal to the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, as the relevant organ, to consider and set in motion the procedure for recalling Hakija Pozderac from the Council of the Federation.

At its session today, which was presided over by Milan Uzelac, the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium discussed preparations for the next session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee, which will be devoted to the LC'S tasks of overcoming the economic and political consequences of the unlawful running of business and anti self-management behavior in the Agrokomerc composite organization of associated labor. On this occasion the Presidium accepted a report by the working group that was formed at the Presidium's session of 7 September, and which consisted of: Milan Uzelac, Mato Andric, and Seid Maglajlija. The group had the task of establishing facts on Hakija Pozderac's political responsibilities in the Agrokomerc affair.

Hakija Pozderac's responsibility is reflected in his links with the Agrokomerc management board, his unprincipled attitude to LC policy, and his interference in the cadre policy in the region of Bihac, all of which reflected negatively on the political situation and the ideo-political activity of LC organizations and organs in Velika Kladusa and Bihac, a statement issued after today's session stresses.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium will continue its work to establish all other facts necessary to determine the level of Hakija Pozderacs' ideo-political activity and, in accordance with the statutory provisions of both Bosnia-Hercegovina LC and the LCY, propose appropriate measures.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium again insisted on decisive and swift action to establish the ideo-political and legal responsibility of all those

who, either directly or indirectly, took part in the Agrokomerc's unlawful, anti self-management, and antisocialist activity, the statement says.

Correction to Assembly Resignation Decision

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Assembly Weighs Decision," published in the 14 September East Europe *Daily Report*, page 34:

Paragraph two, line one:

If the Assembly of Bosnia and Hercegovina does accept his resignation, then it will immediately set in motion the proceedings for the election of a new member . . . (deleting extraneous word "not")

BRIEFS

New Croat Defense Commander

Zagreb, 10 Sep (TANJUG)—Ante Markovic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Croatia today received Lieutenant Colonel General Ilija Boric, the outgoing commander of the Republican Headquarters of Croat Territorial Defense who has been transferred to a new post. He also received Major General Zdravko Novoselic, the newly appointed commander of the Republican Headquarters of Croat Territorial Defense, and Major General Vinko Sunjara, the newly appointed chief-of-staff of Croat Territorial Defense. [Excerpt] [*Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0957 GMT 10 Sep 87 LD*]